

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JAN 28 1901
U. S. Department of Agriculture

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MAGAZINE



JANUARY 1901



Janus, the ancient Italic deity for whom January is named, presided over the beginning of human life, over gateways and openings, at the dawn of day, and at the advent of the agricultural year. The Roman armies marched under his archway as they went forth to war. His temple was closed only in times of universal peace.

“Janus am I ; oldest of Potentates ;
Forward I look, and backward, and below,
I count, as god of avenues and gates,
The years that through my portals come and go.”

From this far-off source we have come to reckon the new year. At first, it seems unscientific and of doubtful propriety. When animals are benumbed by cold, vegetation asleep with roots nestling under the soft coverlet of snow, vegetables and fruits dead, and flowers withered, the running stream mantled with ice, the lake that was curled by every breeze now transformed into a plain, the moist ground dried up and made as hard as a rock, the sun hanging in the distant Southern sky, the pale moon and brilliant galaxy of stars looking down upon a frozen world, why not April rather than January? But the new year follows close on the shortest day of the old year, so that with lengthening days and increase of sunshine, the new year may be scientifically considered as properly begun.

Along with the new year has also come the new century, with its increased privileges, enlarged opportunities and brighter hopes. This is a landmark in the history of the world and a trumpet call to duty. The nations of Europe armed to the teeth, stand watching each other but the balance of power is slowly but surely passing into the hands of the people. Our own nation has entered upon a new era with more patriotic fervor and with a wider outlook. In the rapid accumulation of wealth and increased luxuries, the elements of true, virile manhood suffer loss, yet the brotherhood of man is daily receiving a new emphasis, and men are learning more of the duty of privilege. White harvests are waiting for gleaners in every field as the new century opens up before us. Bravely, patiently, and cheerfully, with mutual hand-clasp and encouragement, let us greet Old Time with a smile as we go forth to victory.

F. J. CHASE, PH. D.



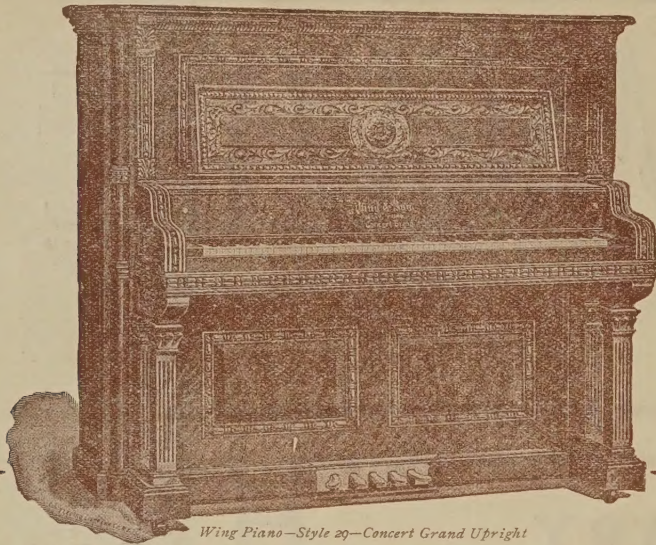
VICK PUBLISHING CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



VOL. 24

NO. 11

This Magazine one year only 35c; two years 50c; or five years \$1.00. See coupon offers on page seventeen.



Wing Piano—Style 29—Concert Grand Upright
No other piano made equals this in style and design of case. 23 other styles to select from

THE WING PIANO

SAVE FROM \$75 TO \$200 The usual way to buy a piano is from a retail dealer or agent. We do not employ agents to sell the WING PIANO. It is sold direct from our factory. To the actual cost of manufacture we add our small wholesale profit. The purchaser saves the retail profit. This means a saving of from \$75 to \$200. No matter how far away you live, our improved system of doing business makes it actually more convenient and more satisfactory to buy a piano from us than to buy from a local dealer in your own town or city. Write us and receive full particulars.

SENT ON TRIAL; FREIGHT PREPAID We will send the above piano, or your choice of 23 other WING PIANOS, on trial, to any part of the United States, with freight prepaid in advance by us, and without asking for any advance payment or deposit. We will allow you to try it in your home for 20 days; you can compare it carefully and critically with the highest priced pianos sold in retail stores, and if it is not entirely satisfactory in every respect we will take it back and pay the return freight also. We do this to show our confidence in the WING PIANO. All expense and risk is ours. There is no money to be paid in advance. We pay all freights.

THE INSTRUMENTAL ATTACHMENT imitates perfectly the tones of the mandolin, Guitar, Harp, Zither and Banjo. Music written for these instruments, with and without piano accompaniment, can be played just as perfectly by a single player on the piano as though rendered by a parlor orchestra. The original instrumental attachment has been patented by us, and it cannot be had in any other piano, although there are several imitations.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION All WING PIANOS have 7½ octaves concert grand scale, overstrung, giving greatest volume and power of tone; double lever, grand repeating action. Cases are double veneered, and are made in all the choicest woods—circassian walnut, dark rich mahogany, genuine quartered oak, and ebonyized.

OVER 30,000 WING PIANOS have been manufactured and sold in 32 years. Every WING PIANO is guaranteed for 12 years against any defect in tone, action, workmanship or material. We sell the WING PIANO on easy payments. Old instruments taken in exchange.



"I should like to say a few words about your pianos and manner of doing business. No one is doing themselves justice in not availing themselves of your most liberal terms. The tone, touch, and durability of your pianos cannot be questioned. The instrumental attachment pleases every one who hears it, and allows a combination of effects which cannot be equalled."

—ALBERT DRAEGERT, Thornbury, Iowa.

"The piano I bought of you in December is giving us the very best satisfaction. In tone, touch, and workmanship it is certainly extra fine. The strangest part of it seems to be that you can sell such an instrument for such a low price."—F. D. GREEN, Perry, Lake County, Ohio.

A COMPLETE BOOK OF INFORMATION

About pianos sent free on request. The only complete book of its kind ever published. Everyone intending to purchase a piano should have it.

Wing & Son 239-241 E. 12th Street, New York.
1868 — 32d Year — 1900

R·I·P·A·N·S

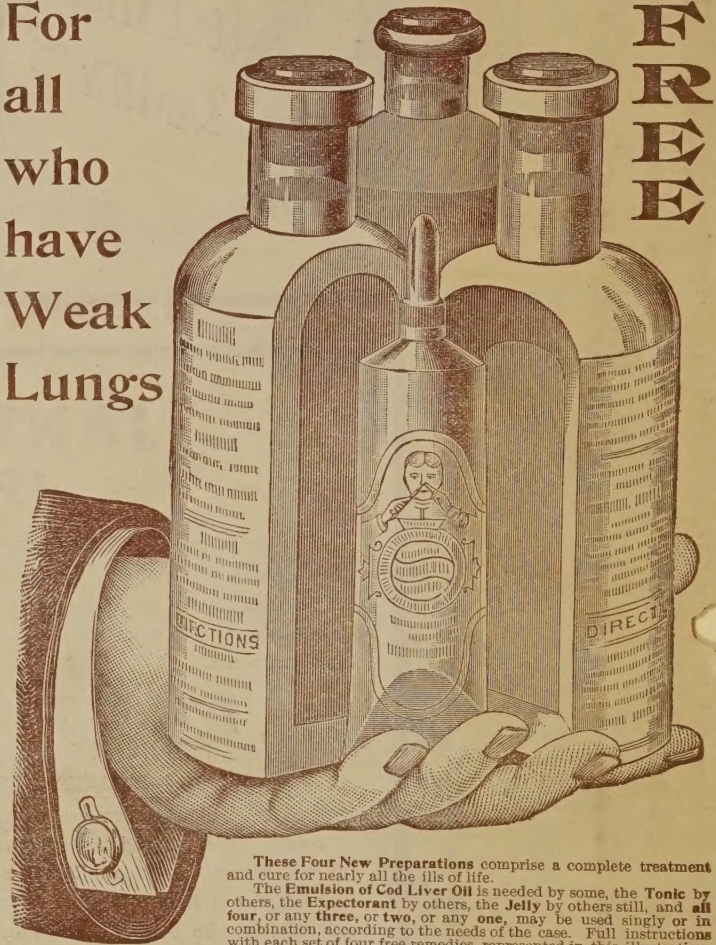
Whether you're poor or whether you're wealthy,
The world seems all right if you're healthy;
And good health to enjoy, you need only employ
Ripans Tablets, which all stomach troubles destroy.

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the package and accept no substitute. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 19 Spruce St., N. Y.

THE WAY TO HEALTH

For
all
who
have
Weak
Lungs

**F
R
E
E**



These Four New Preparations comprise a complete treatment and cure for nearly all the ills of life.

The Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is needed by some, the Tonic by others, the Expectorant by others, the Jelly by others still, and all four, or any three, or two, or any one, may be used singly or in combination, according to the needs of the case. Full instructions with each set of four free remedies, represented in this illustration. Their merits have been proven.

THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a New system of treatment for the cure of Consumption, and those suffering from wasting diseases, weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, catarrh, bronchitis, and other pulmonary troubles, or inflammatory conditions of nose, throat and lungs.

The treatment is free. You have only to write to obtain it.

By the New system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the great specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, all the needs of the sick body are supplied by the FOUR distinct remedies

constituting his Special Treatment known as the Slocum System.

Whatever your disease, one or more of these four scientific remedies will be of wonderful benefit and will cure you.

According to the needs of your case, fully explained in the Treatise given free with the free remedies.

The ailments of women and delicate children are speedily relieved.

The four remedies form a bulwark of strength against disease in whatever shape it may attack you. **They Cure.**

WRITE FOR THE FREE TRIAL.

To obtain these four FREE preparations that have never yet failed to cure, all you have to do is to write mentioning Vick's Magazine, to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine Street, New York giving full address. The four free remedies will then be sent you at once.

ERIEVILLE, Madison Co., N. Y.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, April 15, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—To all who suffer from any throat, lung or chest disorder, with a tendency to Consumption, I advise the use of your remedies as a speedy and permanent cure. My reason for making this statement is my own condition, for I have experienced all the disorders that lead up to the main complaint to which I refer. To those with whom I converse relative to your Remedies, I state that I am now thoroughly cured and desire to publicly acknowledge my indebtedness to you for my condition, and my extreme gratitude for your kind interest in my welfare.

Yours sincerely,
WM. T. DAVIS.

ORAN, Ononaga Co., N. Y.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Sept. 5, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—The cough which has troubled me so long is now entirely gone, and I owe my restoration to your wonderful remedies. I am getting stronger every day for which I feel very thankful to you and shall recommend your remedies to everybody. Yours respectfully,
CHAS. H. DARLING.

KISKATOM, GREENE CO., N. Y.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Oct. 15, 1900.

DEAR SIR:—The sample package of your remedies came duly to hand and the cure resulting from the use of same has completely satisfied me as to their efficacy. I do not require further treatment, but should any difficulty again occur in this direction, I shall not hesitate to take advantage of your offer.

Very truly yours,
P. C. DEDERICK.



V I C K ' S



ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MAGAZINE

Vol. 24

Rochester & New York & January, 1901

No. 11

SCOTCH ROSES.

Every garden and "front yard" of the old Scotch settlers was sure to contain some Scotch roses, and in many they grew in profusion. Whether it was the name, or because these roses were natives of Scotland—and anything which reminded the Scot of his native land was dear to him;—or whether their sturdy virtues endeared them to these hardy, self-reliant people, it would be impossible now to tell. The fact remains, however, that they were indispensable features in the old-time Scotch gardens, and were generally cultivated in those of other people, not so very many years ago.

At the present time, though, their dainty blossoms are favorites with all who love the old-fashioned flowers, it is only occasionally that one sees a Scotch rose. In modern gardens, if planted at all, they are most likely to be in the background, or in some out-of-the-way place, giving precedence to other gayer but not always more deserving varieties.

But the Scotch roses are deserving of cultivation in every garden; they are proof against frost and snow, wind and storm, and if carefully planted at first they will need neither pruning, training nor protection. If the ground be well spaded and fertilized when the plants are put in, they will take care of themselves better than any other variety. They are not subject to the green fly, or to mildew, and in this age, when most roses need so much attention that one sometimes doubts if even the queen of flowers is worth so much trouble and hard work, it is a delight to have some bushes which will thrive for years without special attention. The only objection which can be urged against them is, that they are true to name (*Rosa Spinosissima*) and their stems are thorny.

Scotch roses are not particular as to the soil, and if the ground is poor, a mulching of manure in November will keep them in good condition. Fall is the preferable time for setting them out, and they do best when planted in a place by themselves, as then they throw up suckers from the base and soon entirely cover the ground. As the bushes do not usually grow more than two or three feet high, and flower freely at every joint, they make a very ornamental plant when in

bloom and their fine foliage makes them attractive at any time. The flower stems are short, and rather thorny, and, in consequence, they are usually considered more valuable for garden roses than for cutting, unless a whole spray of blooms be gathered at once.

There are numerous varieties of the Scotch rose, varying in color from white to a delicate, mottled pink, and all equally fragrant. Most of them are only summer bloomers, but they come into flower before the generality of roses, so that they are especially welcome. There is one variety which bears very showy yellow blossoms,

feet or more and forms a fine large bush. The foliage is small, like the other Scotch roses, having nine to eleven leaflets. The branches are reddish brown with numerous small spines. The flowers are blush in color when they first open, but when fully expanded become almost white; they are of medium size, double, and most delightfully fragrant. The buds are perfection in form, and when half open are exceedingly pretty.

The Stanwell Perpetual blossoms early in June, a little before the other roses, and again in the fall. The blossoms are freely produced, both early and late, and the blooming season is sometimes prolonged into October.

The delicate color and the exquisite fragrance of the blossoms are strong points in favor of the Stanwell Perpetual, and its profusion of bloom is another recommendation. Like the Sweet Briar roses, it should not be trimmed, so that in time large bushes are formed and a well-established plant is literally covered with blossoms, making a beautiful sight.

Another point in its favor is that the flowers are borne singly on the stem. How often one hesitates to pick a rose of some beautiful variety because in doing so several buds have to be sacrificed. Of the Stanwell Perpetual one can cut freely without sacrificing future blooms.

The accompanying illustration does not do justice to this really charming and very desirable rose, but in the branch shown



STANWELL PERPETUAL ROSE.

but they are not nearly as pretty as the more delicately colored ones. The pink-flowered varieties are usually more double than the white ones.

One of the prettiest and most fragrant varieties is a hybrid rose which is classed with the Scotch, but which differs from the type in some particulars; it is called the Stanwell Perpetual. This rose, though possessing many admirable qualities, is, not very generally cultivated, and it is not listed in many catalogues. A fine specimen is growing on the grounds of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of this city, and the bush when in bloom was so beautiful that it seemed worthy of special mention.

The ordinary Scotch roses are low-growing, but the Stanwell Perpetual attains a height of five

one can see the general characteristics of the flowers and the profusion in which they are borne.

Souvenir of Henry Clay is another hybrid, with rose-colored blossoms of medium size. This variety also blooms in the fall.

Considering the fact that the Scotch roses will grow in soils and situations where other roses would assuredly fail, and not only grow, but produce an abundance of delicately colored, exceedingly fragrant blossoms, they are surely worthy of more general cultivation. Any one who likes dainty, fragrant roses, cannot fail to be pleased with them.

We can supply a limited number of these rose bushes as premiums and will send one thrifty bush and the magazine one year for only \$1.20. Order at once to be sure of it.

The Daughter of Rubens

By Clifford Scollard.

The last rays of the setting sun penetrated the heavily draped windows of a large and spacious apartment and fell aslant the half-exposed canvas upon which was pictured in fresh and glowing colors a newly finished Madonna and Child. Before the easel sat the painter Rubens—a man of some fifty-five summers—with his eyes fixed intently upon the warmly tinted picture, his arms folded complacently across his breast, and his whole soul, as it were, reveling in the flood of golden light which seemed to invest the head of mother and son with a soft and heavenly lustre. The shadows of evening were already deepening into twilight, when a faint tap at the door aroused the artist from the long reverie into which he had fallen. Rubens started, and in a low voice said:—

"Come in."

The door opened, and a tall and graceful youth, who had numbered some twenty years, entered, bearing in his hand a portfolio and sketch-book. With a modest mien and faltering step the young man advanced toward the artist, who had risen from his seat and now stood quietly surveying the intruder. For a moment silence was preserved by both; at last the former ventured to speak:—

"I have come to request the great favor of becoming a pupil of the illustrious world-renowned Rubens."

"May I ask by what means you have become so well acquainted with my labors in the field of painting, that you thus eulogize and extol me?" said the old man calmly.

"Sir," replied the youth with enthusiasm, "are not the galleries of Brussels freighted with the rich productions of your skilful pencil?"

"You have been in Brussels, then?" said Rubens, with an inquiring glance.

"Yes, I have sojourned there for the past ten years of my life. My history is a short one, and if I am not encroaching upon your patience I will give it to you at once," said the young man with a sorrowful glance.

"I pray you to relate it. My ears are most attentive listeners," said the old man, becoming momentarily more and more interested in the strange youth before him.

The two being seated, the younger commenced the recital of his tale.

"My earliest recollections of home were in Rome, that glorious city of the past. My father, Alexander del Sarto, was an artist, professing ever a strong love and attachment for his favorite and chosen profession. But in Rome his efforts were slightly appreciated, and the trivial sums received by him from the sale of his pictures were quite insufficient for the daily support of his family. Discouraged and vexed at his want of success, my father conceived the somewhat rash idea of visiting Brussels to try once again his luck in painting. Accompanied by his wife and two children, he embarked for Brussels with many hopes and bright visions of future success. Arriving there safely, our little family had hardly

established themselves before my little and only sister was seized with a terrible fever. The day which dawned upon her burial witnessed, also, the complete prostration of my father; and ere two weeks had flown, the inanimate body of my beloved father was laid beside that of my sister."

At this point of his life's sad history, the young man paused, while tears coursed slowly down his cheeks.

"And your father's property!" said Rubens, his heart's deep sympathies fairly aroused.

"Alas! the only inheritance left to his orphan child was a natural taste and inclination for that same profession in the pursuance of which fortune had only tempted but to frown upon him."

I will not further detail the particulars of that protracted meeting. Suffice it to say that the next morning found Andrea del Sarto an inmate of the studio of the painter Rubens, notwithstanding the latter had long since openly avowed his determination to receive no more pupils.

Months passed, and the young student had made rapid progress in his studies. Rubens himself was delighted with the fertile genius and wondrous talents of his protege. Already had he entrusted Andrea del Sarto with the execution of many family portraits, for which he had received orders; and although such pictures were supposed by the public to be the genuine productions of Rubens' skilful pencil, it was sufficient compensation in the eyes of Andrea to know that his style was so near the counterpart of his master's as scarcely to be distinguishable from the artist's work except by the most fastidious and critical eye.

On entering his studio one morning, Rubens found his pupil apparently so much absorbed in the contemplation of a miniature which he held in his hand as to be entirely unconscious of the existence of outward circumstances. Perceiving that his entrance had been unnoticed by the youth, the master advanced noiselessly behind the chair of the young man and glanced at the miniature before him which was one of female loveliness. It was executed upon ivory and was a work of rare merit. As the old man's gaze rested upon it, he started back and uttered an exclamation of surprise, which caused Andrea to turn quickly around. For a moment Andrea stood dismayed and overwhelmed with confusion as his eyes encountered the stern gaze of his master. The latter, however, recovered himself and said:—

"You will doubtless wonder at the emotion betrayed by me when my eye fell upon the miniature with whose great beauty you seemed lost and rapt in admiration. It was the striking resemblance which the picture bore to the face of my only daughter which arrested my attention and surprise; for never before have these eyes, so accustomed to look upon the human face in its greatest variety, beheld a face so ethereal in its perfect loveliness as is that of Clara Rubens." A smile passed over the face of the old man, as turning to his companion he quickly added: "I trust you will pardon a father's vanity in having thus frankly spoken of the beauty of his child."

"Most assuredly, Sir," said Andrea respectfully, "it would give me much pleasure to know the daughter of my honored and beloved master. In regard to the original of the miniature which you found me examining," said the youth, slightly

coloring, "I must tell you that I know almost as little concerning her as yourself, the miniature having come into my possession under very peculiar circumstances."

"Indeed! Perchance it is some ideal creation of the painter's fancy," said Rubens good-naturedly.

"Oh, no! You are mistaken," said Andrea quickly, "for it was from the hands of the original that I received it, some three years ago."

"Some lost friend, perhaps?" queried Rubens.

"Listen, and I will tell you the circumstances which made me the happy possessor," replied the young artist.

"It was early one summer evening, some three years ago, that, heated and fatigued by the extreme sultriness of the day, I strolled into the country. Indifferent to both time and distance, I wandered on, scarce knowing where I went, until I found myself in the midst of a great tract of woods, some three or four miles from the city. I was just upon the point of retracing my steps homeward when a loud shriek rang through the woods. At first I supposed it to be the scream of some night bird, making still more desolate the solitude of the place. I paused. Again that cry of distress fell upon my ear. Half breathless, I hastened forward toward the spot from which the sound proceeded. But all around me was darkness and gloom, while a gentle breeze sighed through the thick and overspreading foliage. The ground beneath my feet was cold and damp, and a chilling sensation began to creep through my veins. Still I hastened on, while the sounds, which I now supposed to proceed from some human voice, seemed growing fainter and fainter. Suddenly a dim light, as from a lantern, attracted my attention. The feeble light served as a beacon to guide me onward in my path of duty. I sprang forward, and ere many moments I had reached the spot of action. As I neared the thicket I heard the pawing of hoofs upon the ground, as of a steed impatient to be gone. At this moment a stream of light issuing from the lantern revealed to my sight the slight form of a girl some fifteen summers, struggling in the embraces of a large and swarthy-looking man. I could bear no more. Seizing a broken bough which lay near, I cautiously advanced from behind a tree and aimed a blow at the villain. With a muttered curse he fell senseless. It was but the work of an instant for me to spring forward and release the horse tied to a tree; then lifting the fainting form of the girl from the ground, I sprang into the saddle and we were soon out of reach of harm. I had not ridden far before my companion began slowly to revive, the heavy night dew acting as a restorative to her senses; and from her trembling lips I learned the particulars of that fearful adventure from which I had rescued her.

"A stranger in Brussels, she had ridden forth toward sunset, into the country; but being suddenly overtaken by night, she had lost her way. Passing through the woods, her passage was arrested by the strong arm of a man who seized the reins of her horse and in a loud voice demanded her purse. The girl, terrified with fear, obeyed; but even that did not satisfy the ruffian, and tearing her from the saddle, he took the few jewels which she wore. Having succeeded in gaining all but a small diamond cross, it was in her struggle

for the keeping of that precious relic that Providence appointed me her deliverer. The next day I received a note from her, expressive of her heart's deep gratitude and urging my acceptance of this little miniature likeness of herself until time could better reward me for the service rendered her."

"And have you never seen the lady since that eventful night?" said Rubens as Andrea concluded his narrative.

"No; as she steadily refused disclosing her name, and was not a resident of Brussels, it was in vain that I sought to find her out; and though three years have passed, thus far success has baffled all my effort to obtain a clue to her whereabouts."

"A strange bit of romance, truly," said Rubens, rubbing his hands smartly together and taking his hat to leave.

It was not many weeks after the above conversation before the youthful artist was called to attend the bedside of his dying mother. With mingled feelings of sorrow and regret, Andrea del Sarto bade adieu to one who, out of the boundless charities of his heart, had done so much toward shaping the future of the young artist. Rubens, with tears in his eyes and a prayer upon his lips for the success and prosperity of the untiring student, witnessed the departure of Andrea for Brussels.

One month from the time of his return home the master received a letter from his protegee announcing the death of his only surviving relative. Impressed by the bitter loneliness of his situation, now that all who were dear to his heart had been taken from him, determined to seek his fortune in some distant quarter of the globe, when, God granting him success, he would return to Antwerp, there to lay his hard-earned laurels at the feet of his respected patron and master, and spend the remaining years of his life. Such was the bright picture of the future which the young enthusiast beheld in his day-dreams. Would to God that the reality were always as beautiful and truthful as the ideal!

In luxurious apartments of one of the most beautiful hotels upon the Rue de la Francie, lived the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the artist Rubens.

The somewhat slight, yet fully developed form, the rose-tinted complexion, the pale and lofty brow, over which a shower of golden ringlets clustered in rich profusion, the deep and azure blue of her eyes, together with the sweet and radiant smile which ever illumined her countenance, combined to make Clara Rubens a vision of almost angelic loveliness.

Four years have passed since the opening of our story, and as the youthful bud of promise gradually developed into the full-blown rose, her father watched with tender solicitude the daily expansion of the charms of both soul and body of his idealized child. Yes, Clara Rubens was fair to look upon. All Antwerp rendered her homage. Sonnets were indited to her, musical ballads were dedicated to her, while her fairy-like portrait graced, not only the walls of the gallery of fine arts but was found embodied in many a sculptor's group in the numerous studios of Antwerp.

The daughter of Rubens was in the twenty-

second year of her age; and though she had never failed for lack of admirers and suitors for her hand in marriage, yet up to that time the fair girl had courteously declined all proposals. Her father, conscious of the decay of nature and his declining years, was anxious to see his only child the established wife and partner of some person worthy her position in life. Having communicated this desire to his child one morning, to his great surprise he found that Clara, who had ever been set and immovable on that point, now yielded a ready assent to his wishes. The following plan, by which to make choice of a husband, was conceived and proposed to his daughter, which, having met with her acceptance, ran as follows:—

As Clara Rubens, besides possessing wondrous beauty, was also a reputed heiress, she would

less anxious to compete for the rare prize offered them.

It was near the close of the last week for which the list of candidates to the hand of Clara Rubens in marriage was to be kept open that a stranger sauntered along through the principal thoroughfare of Antwerp. A close observer would at once recognize in the tall yet finely molded man the once poor student of the artist Rubens. There was the same degree of enthusiasm which manifested itself in the early part of his studies still gleaming from the depths of his large and expressive eyes; but the few lines of care visible upon his broad and expansive forehead showed plainly that Andrea del Sarto had been unremitting in the toils and labors of his profession. It is true, he had gained riches; but what did that avail him, since they with whom he would gladly have shared his last franc were one by one snatched from his grasp? For years he had wandered the earth, like an Orpheus, in search of his loved yet lost Eurydice; and although he had long since despaired of ever seeing again, on the face of the globe, the original of the miniature which he still held sacred, he looked forward with all the faith of his spiritual nature to the time when he should meet in heaven at last the ideal of his soul.

As the young man glanced about him, as his eye recognized from time to time some familiar object, his attention was suddenly attracted to a notice placed in a window of one of the large warehouses. Surprised beyond measure at its words of import, Andrea del Sarto entered the store and requested permission to place his name upon the list of competitors. He was told that the list was already full; and in a few moments would be withdrawn, but that if he was particularly anxious to enlist in such a cause, and could find a place whereon to write his name, he was welcome to do so. The artist, perceiving that the names of some of the first sculptors and artists in Antwerp and Brussels were down, resolved to try his chance in the game, for a mere lottery it seemed to be in his eyes. So filling up the only remaining space at the bottom of the list with his name, written in a very fine and disguised hand,

Andrea del Sarto left the store.

His first thought was to call at once upon his former teacher and reveal his intention of contending for the prize, but when he recollected that the effort he was about to make was an entirely new feature in his profession, his small chance of success dwindled into nothingness; and with a degree of pride peculiarly his own he resolved to conceal himself from his friend's sight until the day appointed for the awarding of the prize. So taking lodgings in an obscure part of the city, Andrea procured a large piece of iron, although it was at an exorbitant price that he purchased it, the price of iron having been raised at that time on account of the unusual demand for it, and steadfastly set about his new work.

A week was but a short time for the execution of so elaborate a piece of workmanship, with only such rough tools as were allowed; but still the young man toiled from daybreak till nearly midnight, allowing himself but little or no sleep and refreshment.

(Continued on page 10)



About Flowers

Chinese Primroses.

One of the most desirable plants for growing indoors,—and it adapts itself quite readily to outdoor conditions,—is the Chinese primrose: A free winter bloomer, its transference to the border or the garden in spring hardly decreases its blooming habit through most of the summer. Unlike most of our house plants the primrose fraternizes



CHINESE PRIMROSE.

with the ferns in so far that its best development and blooming habit is not dependent upon sunshine. Good light the plants need, but the direct rays of the sun upon them much of the time is a positive detriment. Hence a north window with a quite low temperature are conditions suited to the well being of these beautiful plants. If compelled to keep them in a sunny exposure, a screen of paper should be arranged to ward off the direct rays of the sun.

The primrose is a perennial, but it is a question whether it is not better to grow new plants from seed every year or two and thus have fresh plants. The plants after some three or four years old cease to have the vitality of younger plants, and the blooms grow smaller as winter advances. Although such plants may be profuse bloomers through the fall and fore part of winter.

The amateur will find the primulas a little difficult to grow from seed, but the satisfaction of saving a few plants and growing them up to the blossoming period will repay all the care and pains bestowed upon them. In the greenhouse the requisite conditions of gentle, uniform heat and moist air are easily provided, conditions not so easily fulfilled in the dwelling house, for if the fine, lightly covered seeds become dry after sowing in the moist earth, they are lost.

SOWING THE SEED.

The seeds may be sowed from March to August, but plants from late sown seeds will not come in to bloom until spring. A fine, rich garden mould should be used, a light sprinkling sifted over the seeds, and the box set in a shallow basin in which the requisite moisture is graduated by pouring in water. Keep the box covered with glass a part of the time. The seed is slow in germinating, and care must be exercised that the glass covering is not kept on so constantly as to cause the soil to mould, a condition which destroys the vitality of the seeds. As soon as the plants show the first leaves, sprinkle a little soil which is mixed with sand around them to prevent "damping off."

There is quite a variety of coloring in the sev-

eral primroses. The pure white is the most satisfactory, although there is a deep red or carmine variety with white dots on the edges of the petals, known as punctata elegantissima, which is very pretty. There has been a great advance in size and form of these charming flowers within the past few years. There are several double fringed varieties, in colors crimson and red, and a magnificent white flowering sort. A packet of seeds cost but a few cents, and with a little more than ordinary care in sowing the seeds and providing proper conditions for their germination afterwards, a lot of plants which will be considered gems of beauty and elegance when in bloom will amply reward for the trouble.

Maine.

L. F. Abbott.

Some Excellent Perennials.

Many busy people think they cannot have flowers, because they require so much time and care. This is a mistake,—there are many kinds of plants requiring very little care that give excellent satisfaction.

For a yellow flower to bloom late in August and from that time on through all the fall months, I know of nothing better than the Rudbeckia Golden Glow. A small root will increase rapidly, so that while there will be some flowers the first season the second will produce a large number. I never saw a plant so loaded with buds as the rudbeckia; every little stem and branch is covered with them and the flowers show a brilliant yellow which is not merely a "golden glow" but something rather



RUDBECKIA GOLDEN GLOW.

more tangible than a glow, it is a living, palpable, growing, blooming flower. The flowers resemble somewhat a chrysanthemum. I rather like the smaller flowers the best, they are more delicate and dainty for bouquets and house decoration, although a branch with a dozen to twenty golden flowers is not to be despised, taken as a whole. A small root of this plant will, in a couple of years, give many offshoots, and the plant may be divided or allowed to grow and increase in a great clump, almost like a small grove. I believe this plant to be entirely hardy even here in the Northwest, which is a good deal in its favor to those located in this section of the country. Last winter was such that a great many hardy plants perished all over the country, and some which I have had for years, that have lived through a

great deal, failed to come up in the spring, but the rudbeckia has not been daunted by such a trifle as the mercury, at either end of the thermometer.

PHLOX AND DICENTRA.



PERENNIAL DELPHINIUM.

Another excellent plant is the perennial phlox. This, when once established grows from year to year and increases a good deal annually. Its foliage is soft green in color and the flowers show a large variety of hues, some of the best being clear white. Its immense stalks of flowers are attractive in the garden and make good bouquets for large vases or jars, arranged with tall ferns or other light airy green.

A plant which is one of the most delicate and graceful is the dicentra or bleeding heart. This is well known but not as much cultivated as its real worth merits. The foliage is as fine cut and delicate as a fern. For real genuine grace and delicacy there are few plants in the open ground that can exceed the dicentra when grown in a good mass and not crowded too closely by other flowers.

DO NOT CROWD.

A great many plants require room and should be set away from others. Crowd a lot of flowers together and they lose their individuality and the whole is a conglomeration of colors which unless carefully arranged, is not pleasing. Plants like the rudbeckia are excellent to place in corners or even in clumps upon a green lawn; the perennial phlox and dicentra are good to set in the garden or to be placed singly where something is needed which is not as large as a shrub but larger than most annuals.

ACHILLEA—LARKSPUR—HOLLYHOCK.

The double-flowered form of Achillea ptarmica is another most desirable plant of a shrubby nature. This has the advantage of blooming nearly all summer, which is a point in favor of almost any plant. The flowers are white and borne along the stems, almost making wreaths of them. This is fine for cemetery planting and is also quite as good for home use.

Perennial larkspurs present a feature quite their own. These may be had in the clearest, deepest blue, and really there seem to be fewer good blue flowers than almost any other color.

Hollyhocks, too, are excellent. The flowers are produced in wonderful colors and shades, with satin texture and are set along the stems like great rosettes of satin ribbon.

GROWS BETTER EACH YEAR.

In sections where the candidum lily will live through the winter I know of no flower more to be



HOLLYHOCK.

desired. It is like the pæony impatient of change, but when once well started it increases well, and where one or two bulbs were set a few years will show a large clump of the fresh green lily stalks crowned in season with their great clusters of snowy blossoms. The plants require almost no care after being once established. They will not thrive or grow in a wet location. This is true of a good many lilies. The old fashioned lemon lily or Yellow Day Lily, *Hemerocallis flava*, is another hardy perennial, and this used to grow in the old home lawn amidst the grass and didn't seem to mind it at all. The tiger lily did the same and showed its brilliant flowers in great quantities. There are numerous perennial plants that even the busiest may have and that require very little care.

DAHLIAS AND PÆONIES.

Dahlias are very desirable and can be grown from seed if one so desires. The past summer I sowed dahlia seed, and they were put in late too, but they came up and the plants bloomed a good deal and would have bloomed more but the frost took them while yet in full bud. If they had been grown from roots instead of seeds, they would have given probably five or six times the amount of bloom, but as an experiment they were satisfactory.

Pæonies, too, are a good deal more desirable than many think. There are many varieties of them, besides the large crimson ones, which really



PÆONY.

do seem a little coarse and yet they make a bright spot on the lawn in blooming time. One of the best kinds is the double pink, with its coloring and fragrant flowers; these are beautiful almost anywhere, and a root once started will increase indefinitely. Pæonies do not like removal; they like to stay in the same place year after year undisturbed, and a good clump of them requires about the least care that any plant can possibly be expected to need.

ROSE SEELYE-MILLER.

South Dakota.

Indispensables.

Of all the varieties of nicotiana grown, *N. affinis* is the best known, though others are good.

Nicotiana colossea, making a quick, large growth the first season, is fine for single specimens on the lawn. Its immense leaves are of a rose or violet color when young, but when fully grown are green, with red veins. Its pronounced foliage and six feet of stature give it an imposing appearance when properly placed, of which the gardener with an eye to the "eternal fitness of things" is taking advantage.

N. colossea variegata, also fine for single speci-

mens, has leaves deeply edged with white, and the rapidity with which it grows to the height of five feet makes it valuable.

N. sylvestris is a newer sort, growing to about the same height, producing its pure white, tube-like flowers fully six inches in length in the greatest profusion.

N. affinis grows about three feet in height, is easily propagated from seeds and cuttings, is a profuse bloomer, and according to this humble deponent, no collection of flowers out-doors or in, is complete without it.

I like to start the plants in the house for the fun of watching them grow. They are so alert, so strong, so vividly green, so sturdy and self-reliant, responding generously to good treatment, yet bearing neglect with patience. With a few of these plants well along and plenty more coming, I feel that I have a standby on which to rely to fill gaps in the garden all the season.

With the commonest care, loss by transplanting is rare indeed, but the plant needs a good, deep, rich, mellow soil and to become well established in it before it begins blooming in earnest. There is a freshness about its foliage that has a strong attraction for me, even before it sends up the slender, well-branched, yet whip-like stalks upon which are borne its wealth of blossoms. So I like to tuck a plant of it here, there, and in every corner in my garden. If it grows too slender it is easily encouraged by a little rich soil to more robustness; if too rampant it is easily reduced. Then when the brighter flowers of daytime have gone to sleep, My Lady Nicotine opens her starry eyes and in the dusky gloom of the moon-lit night the garden is transformed to fairyland.

VISITS OF THE LADY-BIRD.

As soon as the dew begins to fall (or, if shaded long before the sun has set), the tube-like blossoms expand, and a delicious, all-enveloping fragrance, which is simply enchanting, fills the air. Then it is that "we" and the lady-bird hie us to the garden. It is ours in the dusk and the dew, and while I watch, motionless, in a quiet trance of enjoyment, the lady-bird will visit in regular order and with admirable method every one of the snow-white blossoms. If an unwary movement frightens away my twilight banqueter, he is off like a swift whizzing arrow; but ere you have had time to regret him he is back again, resuming with charming nonchalance the interrupted business of sipping sweets, seemingly specially designed for him, since the nectar is stored so deeply in the tube of the corolla that it can only be reached by the long, slender bill of the hummingbird or the prehensile proboscis of the lady-bird. So between these light-winged visitants My Lady Nicotine distributes her sweets; to the hummingbird in the early morning hours, and to the lady-bird about sunset or a little later each evening.

DISAPPOINTED BUMBLEBEE.

It is fun to watch a belated bumblebee come buzzing along, a little drowsy and heavy of wing, but determined to have a dip into the honey. He dives down, with softly murmured "yum yums" but cannot reach the prize. Again and again he beats his blundering brains down into the sweet, white chalice, only to be disappointed. It is the cup of Tantalus, ever just out of reach; and when he finally realizes that the honey which is there is not for him, he goes off grumbling and growling,—a very much chagrined old epicure.

A WONDROUS CHARM.

And so in many ways the fairy blossoms weave a wondrous charm about the garden, making it attractive in the evening hours, while the whirling wings of the lady-bird make a running accompaniment of low-toned music, sweetly harmonious with the scene, which holds the senses spell-bound for a space.

AS A HOUSE PLANT.

Cuttings of nicotiana taken in September make nicely blooming window plants, and often even later little seedlings may be taken up which do as well. *Nicotiana affinis* as a house plant is eminently a plant for evening decoration. Singly or in conjunction with other plants it is admirable for that purpose. I like to have a stately specimen in a pretty jardiniere, with its crown of fifty blossoms or so. Then, when the lamps are lighted and gayer flowers lose much of their charm, nicotiana is easily queen of the collection. The lily-like flowers open suddenly with an air of innocent surprise and the perfume that floats through the house is an added charm.

DECORATIONS.

Also I find it convenient to have many of these easily adaptive plants in small pots that may be tucked in anywhere out of sight, but are so easily carried about. Thus grown it lends itself easily to any scheme of decoration. For altar decorations they are fine also; taken to the church the previous day they do not close their blossoms in the "dim, religious light," but mingle quite effectively with lilies, palms and other stately plants. Taken all in all, *N. affinis* is a treasure, and to me one of the indispensables.

—Dart Fairthorne.

Questions Answered.

Will you oblige me with a note on the raising of lemon verbenas from seed. I have never succeeded and have tried very carefully many times. Are they unusually difficult to grow? And what is the best remedy for slugs? Mrs. M.

Lemon Verbenas are so easily propagated from cuttings that the seed is seldom sown. If planted in a box, keeping a moistened paper close over the soil, there should be no difficulty about the seeds germinating.

For slugs, hellebore in water, pyrethrum, air-slaked lime, and road dust are all effectual remedies.

Is there a *White Persian Lilac*? I see so many of the purple, but have never yet seen a White, and yet I paid for one last fall which died over winter. Now I am wondering if there is one—and who of our florists have them? F. D. M.

There is a *White Persian Lilac*, *Syringa Persica* var. *alba*. It is offered for sale by Ellwanger & Barry, of this city, also by Henry A. Dreer, Philadelphia, Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J., and no doubt many others.

Garden Walks and Talks

"Housemates sit around a Radiant Fireplace,
Enclosed in a tumultuous privacy of storm."

By F. J. Chase, Ph. D.

My Garden in Winter.

In December, 1780, Cowper wrote to Newton: "At this season of the year, and in this gloomy uncomfortable climate, it is no easy matter for the owner of a mind like mine to divert it from sad subjects, and to fix it upon such as may administer to its amusement." But the two walks of the great poet in the morning and noon of a winter's day are delightful, so long as he contrives to let himself be happy in the graciousness of the landscape. We ought to enjoy our gardens as much in the winter as in the summer. In our imaginations, we can take delightful walks over the green velvety lawn, or wander at will around among the flower beds, or sit in the shade and dream on the terraced slope with none of the accompanying annoyances that creep into the hours of summer recreations. In the winter, too, we are getting ready for summer, and in the summer we prepare for winter.

In our Garden Walks and Talks, no one shall deprive us of glories that belong to the round year. Facts and fancies bud and blossom through all the changing seasons. I love those

"Noontide twilights which snow makes
With tempest of the blinding flakes."

If the wind veer too much toward the East, we get the heavy snow that gives a true Alpine slope to the boughs of the evergreens, and traces a skeleton of the elms in white. "What a cunning silver-smith is Frost!" says Lowell. "The rarest workmanship of Delhi or Genoa copies him but clumsily, as if the fingers of all other artists were thumbs. Fernwork and lacework and flagee in endless variety, and under it all the water tinkles like a distant guitar, or drums like a tambourine, or gurgles like the Tokay of an anchorite's dream. Beyond doubt there is a fairy procession marching along those frail arcades and translucent corridors." The posts and boards, rails and pickets, have poems traced on them by this great artist. He covers the window-pane with Alpine etchings, as if in memory of that embowered spot where I sat in the cool of the day. Hail then,
"O Winter, ruler of the inverted year!"

Reproduction of Plants.

Increase by seed is the commonest mode of reproduction. Seeds are merely leaves preserved in peculiar ceremonies till the return of another season. Wherever there is a healthy leaf, there is no difficulty in rearing an independent plant, since the leaf is the primary organism from which all other parts take their form and development. The seeds of a numerous class of vegetables are composed of two leaves or lobes, as in the case of the bean or apple. To produce a fertile seed, the pollen or dusty granules which tip the stigmas must be conveyed to the pistil, and through the pistil to the embryo in the ovary. These precious granules, so liable to be swept away by breeze or shower, are protected by the sheltering calyx and corolla, which turn their backs to the wind, or droop to ward off the rain. Should the pollen be scattered by accident, the pistil is covered with a fine mucilage which guards

it against every foe. Some plants have the stamens and pistils in the same flower. In others the stigmas are in one flower and the pistils in another; while in some the male and female flowers are produced on separate stems, yet in all, the means of fertilization are met. If the male and female flowers are near, they are brought in contact by the waving of a branch, or if distant the breeze, or the wandering bee are the agents by which the pollen is carried.

When properly matured, a seed must be provided, first, with a means of dispersion and preservation, and second, with a sufficiency of internal nourishment for the embryo plant, till its roots have struck into the soil and its leaves have unfolded into the atmosphere. To provide against excessive heat or cold, drought or moisture, nature has furnished the seeds of plants with perfect coverings. The coco is incased in a hard shell that defies atmospheric changes; the chestnut has a leathery envelope; the rose a flesh hip, packed with down; the pea and bean, a pod of parchment. Seeds that are apparently naked have an exterior tissue so condensed that they look as though they had come from the hand of a japanner. Thus the protection against cold, drought, moisture, and other destructive agencies, is so complete, that seeds which have been buried for centuries, have, on being brought to the surface sprung up into healthy plants. Wheat has been grown from grain, found in the case of an Egyptian mummy three thousand years old.

Equally curious, also, is the means for their dispersion over the surface of the earth. What could be better adapted for floating from island to island than the waterproof woody shell of the cocoanut. What is more easily caught up by the slightest breath of air than the seeds of the thistle or dandelion with their little parachutes of down? What is more aptly fitted for attachment to the coats of wandering animals than the hooked heads of the teasel and burdock? Many spores of flowerless vegetation float in the air unseen. The dried mushroom or puff-ball when struck by the foot of the pedestrian disperses thousands of its kind around. The little brown specks on the leaf of the fern, the snuff-like powder of the puff-ball, or the dust arising from the mould of a decayed cheese are alike the germs of future plants. When we consider how minute each one is, how liable to be carried by the winds, by water, or the covering of animals, we shall cease to wonder that there is not a spot on the surface of the earth, organic or inorganic, that is not clothed with Nature's garment of usefulness or beauty.

The Moving Finger of Time.

Much of our pride and boasting of material improvement, scientific achievement and intellectual advancement, does not imply that we have correspondingly increased in wisdom and goodness. The "strenuous life" of this age is its characteristic feature. Gladstone questioned whether the intellectual strength of man has increased during the past three hundred years,—whether we, after all, are only more expert in the use of materials. If man is smarter is he any wiser, or better?

The civilization of today is partly a heritage, and partly an achievement. It is more an occasion for gratitude than boasting. Nature and history teach this. The careful student of nature and events soon becomes acquainted with that fact. The resources of the world were hidden

away in the star mist out of which millions of years ago our solar system was born. They were being prepared in the primal ooze on the far off shores of primeval seas. Then, ancient Egypt and India, Greece and Rome, had a hand in it. Great and good men in the scientific and philosophical realms, out of great tribulation, have brought their contributions, enabling the modern man to see more clearly into the mystery of being and to get his bearings more easily. The inventors of the alphabet, they who first thought of money and devised our system of credit and exchange, facilitated the advance of man. The scientists who first brought the lightning from the clouds, helped their successors to send it under the seas and across continents and make it the servant of man. Man must know nature before he can become a master. Thus the scientists and inventors, who have lived near to "nature's heart," and studied her laws, have sent the steam through the tunneled mountains and brought distant places near. All the workers, therefore, known and unknown,—those who have written the books and sung the songs, and composed the music, have had a hand in the things of to-day.

It is a wonderful process by which old rags and refuse, or the fibres of trees are wrought into a white sheet of paper upon which human passion may trace its love or hatred. But what is that compared with the long process of thousands of years that turned human ignorance and passion into intelligence and brotherly love? Growth means change, and change means the decay of the old to make way for the new. And so in the process of development, the pathway of progress has been made slippery with human blood, and man has pushed forward, impelled by unseen power within which he has only partially understood.

Great men grow mighty, tower aloft, and cast their shadow of protection across the wide realms of art, literature, science, and religion of their time. But in a little while others are in their places and a tablet or monument endeavors to keep an ungrateful world from forgetting them. Though men forget, and posterity is ungrateful, and the mighty dead of the past live today in the realm of ideas, and are thus pushing the world forward. The Persian poet wisely says:

"The moving finger writes on; and having writ,
Moves on; nor all your pity nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it."

That is the pathos that hang its mist of rain-bow-colored tears over all the landscape of the irrecoverable past. Time turns over the pages in the book of life and balances all accounts with remorseless regularity and never with any apologies. Man falls in line and keeps step with the great world-movements, or drops out and is trodden under foot. Schools of thought, institutions, governments, religions,—bud, unfold their leaves, have their being and pass away. Each seed, plant, tree, animal, bird, man, institution, has its one opportunity. Then others come upon the stage. Death only unclogs the wheels of the world's chariot and under the impulse of young hands, keeps it moving. The rough outside husk ever has in its heart the delicate petals that await their opportunity to blossom into a finer flower than the old time ever knew.

"Upward, or stumbling on the steps of Time,
The wise man's only care is how to climb."

Nature Study

Evergreens.

In January, when Nature is giving the trees and plants and even some animals their long rest and sleep, the outside world does not look as charming as in summer. We seek in vain for the bright wild flowers, the dainty ferns. But all vegetation is not asleep, and we hail with gladness the many lovely evergreens. Some grow in every state, and at holiday time the markets are full of a great many varieties which have been sent to us from all over our own country and even from way across the waters.

Many children have seen the crooked apple tree, and all are familiar with its fruit. Show them the picture of a pine branch explaining that the needles are its leaves and that the cone is the fruit bearing the seeds.

The most common pines are White, Red, and Pitch Pine. The cones of the White Pine are



White Pine.

much longer than the others, so you can easily determine the variety. The bark of the White Pine is a greenish red and rather smooth. The long green leaves are grouped in five and are in tufts at the ends of the branches. The new cones are only two or three inches long. They are green at first, but turn brown as they grow older and larger the next year.

In the middle of the end of each scale of a pine cone the seed may be plainly seen. The White Pine wood is soft. It is used for building purposes and for the masts of ships. If you have the other varieties of pine, you will notice that the Pitch Pine leaves grow in threes, and on the Red Pine they grow in twos. The wood of the Pitch Pine is quite hard and good for flooring, furniture, etc. Its branches are fragrant from the resin which can be seen exuding. Kindling wood is a very common and useful form of this pitch pine. It grows profusely even in sandy soil, in which other trees will not thrive. Turpentine, oil, tar and resin are obtained from pine wood.

Why are these trees called Evergreens? It is apparent, because they are always green, while

other trees shed their leaves in autumn. Then do evergreens always keep their leaves? Are they the same leaves year after year? Any child who has been in the woods recalls having walked over great patches of ground covered with pine needles. So the leaves do fall and in examining a tree closely we can see that the tips of the branches bear the new leaves and that each whorl of leaves further from the tip are the thick older leaves, and often the parts of the branch where it joins the trunk are quite bare, showing that these older needles or barks are those which have fallen off.

The Cedars are distinguished by their flattened leaves. This can be more easily shown than described. Perhaps some children have heard of the "Cedars of Lebanon" and know of various references to them in the Bible. Cedars grow to an immense height and thickness, and in most the branches extend horizontally. They have a delicious aromatic odor, familiar to all. The wood



Cedar.

is quite valuable and expensive. Cedar chests are moth proof and will be a familiar example to some.

The Arbor Vitæ resembles the cedar and is often mistaken for it. What is known as the Christmas tree is usually a Balsam Fir. It is somewhat like the Spruce Tree, but its leaves are blunt on the end and they are arranged only on two sides of the branch, thus presenting a flat appearance, instead of being cylindrical, as in the Spruce. The sweet odor of the Balsam Fir makes it very popular for what are sometimes incorrectly called "Pine Pillows."

The large beautiful cones make it specially attractive for the Christmas tree. The wood is of no



Spruce.

special value as is the Cedar and Pine. Spruce

gum and spruce beer, which are used in some states are obtained from the spruce tree.

Next comes the Holly with its dark green prickly leaves and its bright red berries. These berries are, of course, the ripened fruit and contain the



Holly.

seeds. Early in the summer the trees were covered with little white blossoms which have ripened into these gay berries.

The English Mistletoe is largely imported. There are many allusions to it in literature. It is not a tree and it grows quite differently from any of the trees we have mentioned. It is a parasite; that is, it grows on another plant and lives by feeding on its juices. It was supposed by the old priests to heal all wounds and to keep off danger. In modern times, a kiss is the penalty for walking beneath it.



Larch.

Try to have the children become familiar with, and able to distinguish the branches and cones of pine, spruce, balsam fir, larch, mistletoe, holly, hemlock, cedar and arbor vitæ. After you have shown all the specimens, and the children have learned about them, supplement the work with some poems—"Hemlock Tree" (*Longfellow*), "Pine Needles," "Under the Holly Boughs," "Hiawatha's Sailing" would bring in some facts of the tree also. Tell the story of the Discontented Pine Tree that wished for so many other kinds of leaves and finally found that her own were the best suited for her purpose. The whole series of lessons may be closed with

PINE NEEDLES.

If Mother Nature patches the leaves of trees and vines,
I'm sure she does her darning with the needles of the pines;
They are so long and slender and somewhere in full view
She has her thread of cobweb and a thimble made of dew.

—*Lillian M. Cherry in Normal Instructor.*

Nothing will interest children more than these Nature Study articles and nothing will help more to lead them to a true, pure life. We cannot comprehend how a true student of nature can be bad. Surely the wonderful things of nature lead one to think of the great Maker of all these wonderful things. These articles will appear regularly. Send your subscription and as many others as possible this month.

Household Helps

To Mothers.

Speak gently to the children, nor wound the tender heart,
The time may not be distant, when you and they must part;
So just forget the worries and the battles you've to fight,
And in the quiet evening kiss them a warm "good night."

They, too are swiftly nearing the battle-field of life;
And lest they should be worsted in the fight with sin and strife,
Oh, gird them with the armor of a mother's perfect love—
A shining, pure, example of faith in God above.

The trials that await them in the far-off after years,
The happy childish laughter may melt to bitter tears,
The bonnie curls that cluster around your darling's brow,
The ruthless hand of sorrow may render white as snow.

Ah! then the recollection of a mother's tender care
May smooth life's rugged pathway—may save from many a
snare,

And in the hush of even, as in the days of yore,
In fond imagination they'll feel your kiss once more.

'Twill cool the burning forehead, 'twill raise their thoughts
to God,

When the loving lips that gave it are cold beneath the sod;
The hardest heart will soften—the tear-dimmed eyes grow
bright

At childhood's happy memories, and a mother's sweet "good
night."

Dissolve a little salt in the alcohol that is to be
used for sponging clothing, particularly where
there are greasy spots.

Spots on clothing that have been caused by the
colors being taken out by acids may be obliterated
often by first applying ammonia and after it
chloroform.

When clothing has acquired a close, unpleasant
odor from being packed away where the air can-
not reach it, a few pieces of charcoal laid among
the folds will soon remove the odor.

After each meal a house should be aired, if but
for five minutes. One remaining in the house
does not notice the close heavy air, but a guest
coming in will be unpleasantly impressed as he
enters the door.

One of the best and quickest ways of cleaning
the isinglass in a stove is with vinegar and water.
Dip a soft cloth in the vinegar and water and
quickly rub the windows over, going well into the
corners. The windows will remain clean for a
long time.

To make one's own extract of vanilla secure
five Tonquin beans and one vanilla bean, clip
them and put them into a bottle with ten ounces
of alcohol, six ounces of water and three of sugar.
Let the mixture remain from six to eight weeks,
shaking it frequently; then strain and it is ready
for use.

For fruit stains on white stuffs rub on yellow
soap; then wet powdered starch to the consis-
tency of thick cream; cover the place and hang
for several days in the sun. A fresh fruit stain
will yield always to boiling water poured through
it. For mildew and iron rust, wet with tartaric
acid in strong solution and hang in the sun.

An old housewife says that codfish skins can be
used as a good substitute for egg in settling coffee.
To prepare it for use scrape the outside of the
skin and pick off the fish flesh from the other
side. Then rinse the skin in cold water, cut it in-
to pieces one inch and a half square and dry
them. One piece of this size is sufficient to settle
coffee enough for six persons.

Oak furniture is better for being rubbed with
linseed oil in which some alkanet root has been
steeped, and then brushed with a brush stiff
enough to get into every crevice of the carving.
Ordinarily an application of beeswax and polish-
ing cloths is sufficient, but the oil and the root
preserve the wood and keep the furniture in ex-
cellent color and appearance. The time-honored
beeswax and turpentine, used by our grandmoth-
ers for polishing furniture, is still as good a pol-
isher as can be found.

Housekeepers desirous of making their own
baking powder can do so with very little trouble.
The following formula is one that has been used
for many years: Weigh six ounces of flour and
thoroughly dry it, without browning it, in the
oven. Procure six ounces of the best soda and
thirteen and one-half ounces of cream of tartar.
Add them to the dried flour and rub together half
a dozen times through a sieve, then put them in
air-tight jars or in tin cans and keep in a dark
closet, using the powder from a small jar so that
it will retain its strength.

Things Worth Knowing.

The tone of a piano improves when the instru-
ment is moved from the wall.

Boots that have been hardened by water can
be made soft and pliable by rubbing with ker-
osene oil.

Throw a quantity of salt in the stove if the
chimney is on fire and there is danger from
sparks; if not let it burn.

A cement made by adding a teaspoonful of
glycerine to a gill of glue is a great convenience in
the kitchen and is especially good for fastening
leather, paper or wood to metal.

A new, soft paint brush is a good thing to dust
carved furniture with as the bristles will pene-
trate the crevices.

A good broom holder may be made by putting
two large screws—nails will answer—into the
walls about two inches apart. Drop the broom
between them, handle downward.

THE DAUGHTER OF RUBENS.

(Continued from page 5)

One would think, to have seen him bend-
ing so constantly over his task, that his very
life depended upon his success or failure. At the
end of five days Andrea had the pleasure of see-
ing his work completed; and it was with no slight
degree of satisfaction that he beheld the triumph
of genius over so many obstacles. Attaching no
name to his work of art, Andrea had the chiseled
wreath boxed up and sent to the hotel of Rubens.

The first day of the ensuing month was the one
appointed for making known the name of the suc-
cessful candidate. At an early hour in the morn-
ing the hall in the hotel of the artist Rubens was
densely filled with people, many of whom were
led thither by curiosity, for such an important
matter afforded to those not interested, at least,
no slight degree of food for gossip. Andrea, too,
was there; but it seemed as though he shrank
from public gaze and contact, for he had chosen a
seat in the extreme corner of the hall. Few, if
any, recognized him, for during his brief stay in
Antwerp, Andrea had devoted himself so exclu-
sively to his studies that he had made but a slight
acquaintance. He had not even seen the daugh-
ter of his master, although he now remembered

that the latter had spoken of the striking re-
semblance between his daughter and that of the
miniature, he possessed; but that was years ago,
and now that Clara had grown to be a woman,
even that faint resemblance must certainly have
faded away.

Busy with such thoughts as these, Andrea re-
mained silent and motionless for some moments,
until the whisper of "She comes" ran through the
crowd, and falling upon the youthful artist re-
called him to a consciousness about him. Look-
ing in the direction of the door, it swung slowly
open, and Clara Rubens entered, attired in a robe
of snowy white, leaning upon the arm of her
father. Andrea cast one look upon the almost
angelic being before him, and murmuring a few
incoherent words sank back into his seat, and
drawing the miniature from his breast sat wildly
gazing upon it.

Rubens stated that out of the many hundred
who had enrolled their names as competitors for
the prize, but some six or eight had succeeded in
accomplishing the designed work of art. Each of
the wreaths was then submitted in turn to the
view of the assembly. All eyes rested upon Ru-
bens as he said:—

"The single wreath upon which my choice has
fallen, as being the great masterpiece, has, un-
fortunately no name affixed to it."

The eyes of the crowd were now diverted from
Rubens to one another, each one seeking, if possi-
ble, to discover the fortunate victor. But the deep
scrutiny reached not the little obscure corner in
which Andrea sat, although his trembling frame
and heaving breast were guilty tokens of his im-
pending fate. At last Rubens said in a very loud
voice:—

"If the author of this elaborate piece of work-
manship is present, I conjure him at once to
make himself known, for upon him has my choice
fallen."

Slowly Andrea came forward, bewildered by the
decision in his favor. It was as much a surprise
to Rubens as it was to Andrea to know that his
student of former days was the author of that
magnificent piece of work. A silent joy stole into
his heart as he realized that his daughter's future
was to be entrusted to one so worthy of the great
prize he was about to bestow. And now Clara
Rubens came softly to her father's side; her face
wore an anxious look but as she beheld Andrea
her troubled countenance lit up with joy. As she
fully realized that he was the one who rescued her
from the hands of the ruffian on that summer
night, she sprang forward and clasping his hands
in hers cried, "My saviour! You who have rescued
me from dishonor and even death, I will do all I
can to make you happy."

It seemed to Andrea that he was still gazing
upon the miniature he had carried so long and
cherished so fondly; but no! the beautiful girl
into whose face he looked, breathed and spoke to
him. Her soft hands which rested in his were
warm and pulsating with life. Yes, it was her
face that he beheld, herself to be his for life. He
was speechless with joy. He led his prize silently
away, followed by the envious and disappointed
glances of the other contestants. Rubens followed
them from the hall and pronounced his blessing
upon them as they departed. Honor has crowned
the efforts of the artist since that happy day, but
the most cherished of all his possessions are the
wreath of iron which brought him his treasure
and the miniature of his lovely wife, Clara Ru-
bens del Sarto.

In our next issue we will publish the first installment of a
strong story, (Concluded March) by Clifford Scollard.

KITCHEN and DINING ROOM

Choice Cakes.

DELICATE CAKE.

One cupful of butter.
Three cupfuls of flour.
Two cupfuls of sugar.
Whites of six eggs.
Two-thirds cupful of sweet milk.
One teaspoonful of soda.
Lemon extract.

WHITE CAKE.

Four cupfuls of white sugar.
One and one-half cupfuls of butter.
One and one-half cupfuls of sour milk.
Whites of fourteen eggs.
Nearly seven cupfuls of flour
Heaping tablespoon of soda.
Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add cream, butter, and sugar; mix ingredients quickly, but thoroughly. Bake in one loaf, and then cover with the following icing:

Two cupfuls of white sugar.
Two-thirds cupful of water.
Butter size of a hickory nut.
One teaspoonful of vanilla.

Boil this for five minutes without stirring; then remove from the fire and stir gently until it becomes creamy, when it should be spread thickly over the cake with a broad knife.

Helpful Hints.

VALUE OF GOOD BACON.

Good bacon has a peculiarly rich and appetizing flavor, and when eaten with a due proportion of fresh vegetables is one of the most wholesome and digestible of foods. When bacon is found to be very salty it should be soaked in cold water before cooking.

WHEN CHICKEN IS GOOD.

The following is a delicious way to cook chickens: Dress your chickens, wash and let them stand in water half an hour to make them white. Open them at the back, put into a baking pan, sprinkle salt and pepper over them and put a lump of butter here and there. Then cover tightly with another pan the same size and bake one hour; baste often with butter.

BAKING ROLLS AND BISCUITS.

Rolls and biscuits should bake quickly. To make them a nice color rub them over with warm water just before putting them into the oven. To glaze them brush lightly with milk and sugar. Baking power and soda biscuit should be made as rapidly as possible, laid into hot pans and put into a quick oven.

Coffee creams are very delicious and are made as follows: Flavor a pint of milk with a gill of strong coffee. Turn it into a rich custard with six eggs, strain it through a hair sieve, put them into small earthenware or china cases, and steam gently till they set. When cold, turn them out and serve with pure cream as a sauce, or with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with vanilla.

Milk Gravy.

There are reasons why steak cannot always be broiled, and for those people who seldom have steak cooked in that way, here is a nice way of serving it.

Fry it as usual and then pour half a cup of milk into the spider and thicken with flour. If the steak has been fried in butter, the brown butter will give it a delicious flavor.

Many put the steak into a very hot frying-pan and brown it as quickly as possible, and others put it into a pan in which is a small piece of butter. If the latter, it must be watched closely, and the meat must be moved frequently and turned often to keep the butter from getting too brown, and also to make as much of it adhere to the meat as possible.

My mother always fried salt pork brown and crisp, and then poured milk into the spider to make a milk gravy.

Always fry veal, in butter and a milk gravy for that is equally good, though it must be salted more.

Washing Windows in Winter.

There is a right and wrong way to wash windows. In winter it is often difficult to wash windows as often as they require it, as the work cannot be done in freezing weather, nor when the sun is shining upon them. At such times dust them well, if there is dust upon them, and leave them until a warm day and an hour when the sun is not shining on them. Use a large painter's brush to brush the dust off the ledges of the window, and wipe it off the windows with a dry linen cloth. Do not use soap in washing windows, but rub them over on the inside with a little whiting moistened with alcohol and water in about equal parts. Polish off the whiting, using a chamois-skin or an old newspaper which has been softened by the hands, to do so. Take care not to allow the powder to scatter around the room as it will, if it is not gathered up in the paper or chamois-skin while it is being rubbed off. Regular glaziers always polish window glass with whiting. Do not use strong ammonia in washing windows, or it will leave a mist on the glass which will be difficult to take off.

Cut Your Bread Thin.

Many physicians, according to a lecture on dietetics, are ordering thin bread and butter for delicate patients, especially those suffering from dyspepsia, consumption and anæmia, or any who need to take on flesh. This thin bread and butter insensibly induces persons to eat much more butter than they have any idea of. It is extraordinary, says the lecturer, how short a way a pat of fresh butter will go if spread on a number of thin slices of bread. This is one advantage, and a great one, in the feeding of invalids, for they are thereby provided with an excellent form of the fat which is so essential for their nutrition, in a way that lures them to take it without rebellion. But the thin bread and butter has another advantage equally great—it is very digestible and easily assimilated. Fresh butter made from cream is very much more digestible when spread upon thin slices of bread than the same amount of cream eaten as cream.

Paste These Up in the Kitchen.

Rinse dishes in hot water. Drain on rack.

Screw sink-strainer down and never remove it.

Use hot water, good soap, a clean dish cloth and towels.

Use little soap and never leave it in the dishpan to soak.

Crumbs and refuse matter must not collect in sink, as they will clog the waste-pipe.

Air closets under sink daily. Clean thoroughly once a week. Hang only dry cleaning cloths under the sink.

After washing dinner dishes flush sink and pipe with hot solution of washing soda. Rinse well. Rub faucets.

Wash kitchen utensils inside and out. Rinse, wipe and then dry by moderate heat. After each meal wash dish cloth, dish towels, dish-pans, rack and sink.

Wash cleanest dishes first. Put the glasses and china into dishpan sideways, one at a time, and roll quickly in the water. This equalizes the heat, preventing breakage.

Before washing rinse milk pitchers, cups, coffee and chocolate pots in cold water. Knives, forks, and spoons in hot water. Scrape plates well. Soak kitchen utensils in cold water.

Rules for the Napkin.

There is a good deal of uncertainty as to whether it is or is not the thing to fold a napkin after a formal meal. If one is staying in the house and knows that napkin rings are in use, it seems a reflection upon that custom to fling the napkin down in an untidy heap. An elegantly appointed table deserves better treatment, even at the end of the meal, than those dishevelled piles of drapery, too. Therefore it always seems fittest to simply half fold the napkin, and not attract attention to it either by one obtrusive habit or the other.

Appetizing sandwiches for lunches or picnics are called mock crab. Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one-quarter of a cup of grated cheese, one-quarter of a teaspoonful each of salt, mustard and paprika—a sweet red pepper, not strong as cayenne, but which adds to the appearance of mixture and gives it a pinkish tint, from which it takes its name. Dissolve an eighth of a spoonful of anchovy paste in a teaspoonful of vinegar and add to the rest. This is delicious spread on thin slices of bread.

One or two good hints in this department will be worth the price of subscription to you. We shall aim to make this page truly helpful to the housekeeper. When you have read this issue show it to your neighbors and get them to subscribe. Use the coupons on page seventeen. You can easily earn your own subscription.

In checking up our list we find that quite a number have not received their magazine the past five months, and if this paragraph is marked you will know that you are among this number. We are unable to supply back numbers but to make the matter entirely satisfactory we will credit those who failed to get the paper, twice as many months as were missed. We believe we now have the records correct so it will not be necessary to write us in regard to the matter. See our liberal offer on page seventeen.

Fruit Notes

Questions and Answers.

BY PROF. H. E. VAN DEMAN.

Prof. Van Deman's questions and answers in the December *Fruit Grower* are so practical for small fruit growers that we reprint them for the benefit of our readers.

(1) Which is the best and hardiest apricot for this section in size and quality? I have Early Golden and it does well, but the fruit is not as large as I would like it. Is the Harris apricot the best?

(2) Can Japanese plum trees be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture without it causing the leaves to drop?

(3) Can whale oil be used to good advantage with Bordeaux mixture?—W. H. Nott, 77 Woodland street, Hartford, Bristol Co., Conn.

Reply: (1) Eureka and Harris are both larger apricots than Early Golden and fully as hardy. The Harris is generally considered one of the very best varieties to grow where the winters are a little trying on the apricot.

(2) If there is plenty of lime in Bordeaux mixture there will no injury result from its use on the Japanese plums while in foliage.

(3) It is necessary to apply whale oil (fish oil it really is) in the form of a soap to prevent it from injuring foliage, and this must be diluted in water, 2 1-2 pounds to the gallon, and applied quite hot, in order to cause it to be thin enough to spray. It is not suitable for using with Bordeaux mixture.

Please inform me about the Rockwood and Nectar (Black Delaware) grape. Are they hardy? Are they productive? Also, will Campbell's Early stand 20 degrees below zero?—Respectfully, A. Hurlburt.

Reply: Rockwood is a seedling of Concord originated by Euphaim Bull, of Concord, Mass., the originator of the Concord. He thought it might prove an improvement over the old variety, but it is almost the same in size, color and quality, but is a week or more earlier. It is about the same as Concord in point of hardiness.

Nectar is a cross between Concord and Delaware, grown by A. J. Caywood, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1883. The vine is hardy and healthy and generally productive, although not so in all cases. The fruit ripens with Delaware and the cluster and berries are a little larger than those of that variety. The color is jet black and the quality excellent. There is little propensity to disease in either leaf or fruit, and all in all the Nectar is a grape worthy of being planted.

Professor H. E. Van Deman:

You stated in one number of the *Fruit Grower* that in removing limbs from pear trees affected with blight, the saw or knife should be disinfected after each cut. Will you please tell me what disinfectant to use, and how? I have an orchard badly affected by blight.

Yours sincerely,

S. M. FARNUM.

Reply: Carbolic acid is the best germ destroyer to use on saws, knives or other instruments used in cutting back trees affected with pear blight.

A rag saturated with it in diluted form can be used to wipe off tools after each cut. Or the top of the stump or wound can be wiped over with the same, instead of treating the instruments.

What winter mulch for strawberries can be recommended as free from weed and grass seeds?

Reply: Good clean rye, wheat or oat straw is about the cheapest and most handy material to be had for mulching strawberries. Forest leaves are excellent. Pine leaves are even better than those of deciduous trees, because they are so fine as to allow the young leaves to come up between them in the spring without any difficulty, and they contain no harmful weed seeds. The latter is true of marsh hay, which is also very good where it may be obtained cheaply. The mulch should not be heavy over the plants unless it is taken off in part very promptly in the Spring, in time for the first growth to come through.

What is your opinion of York Imperial apple for Eastern and Middle states?

Reply: For commercial purposes or home use in the Middle states, there is no more generally approved variety of apple than York Imperial. It is a running mate with Ben Davis, but is far better in quality. In the region from New York northward and eastward it is an experiment as yet. Whether or not it will prove equal, superior or inferior to Baldwin, where that variety has long been the leading one, we do not know. It is worthy of trial there.

Are more fruits being eaten each succeeding year in this country?

Reply: There is no doubt that fruits are getting more and more popular as food all over the country. Our people are finding out that they are good, wholesome and cheap food. The old idea was that fruits were a luxury. As an evidence of this we should note the fact that the price of fruit is now higher than in the days of pioneer life in the early settlement of the country. This is true in almost every section. People are also more able to buy now than then.

Renewing Old Peach Trees.

Peach trees grow rapidly and unless the new wood on the end of the branches is cut back each season, the tree becomes too widespreading, with too much bearing wood. The result is that the untrimmed tree bears twice as much fruit as it can fully develop and the fruit is borne on the branches so far away from the base of support as to cause the branches to break down, even when not overloaded. The best method of training peach trees is to cut back each year one-half or more of the last season's growth, but since this is not done by many people, it is often necessary to resort to heroic measures.

In order to make a test, two or three years ago, I allowed peach trees to grow in my garden without heading back annually as is the custom with many growers. These trees were then about five years old. I cut off the tops of these peach trees one winter, removing nearly all of the top, leaving stubs, or branches, four to six feet in length, there being some twigs or shoots on all of these stubs or branches left. My idea was to get a new growth of wood upon these peach trees, or in other words, to allow them to form a new top less widespreading, and in this way, to renew the vigor of the trees and to make the branches self-supporting.

This year these trees have been heavily laden with large and beautiful specimens of peaches, the foliage of the trees is remarkably healthy and vigorous, and of a dark green color. The experiment has been successful. The life and vigor of these trees have been renewed, and they will undoubtedly continue to bear much longer than they would had they not been cut back, but it is possible that I have lost one season's fruit from these trees by cutting the tops back so severely.—*Ed. Green's Fruit Grower.*

A Favorite Gooseberry.

The gooseberries derived from native American species are unexcelled in flavor, quality and productiveness, neither have they the tough thick skin common to the European sorts. They are inferior to the European varieties only in size. The best of these is undoubtedly the Downing, which bears pale green, roundish-oval fruit covered with thin whitish bloom. Skin thin and smooth. Flesh soft, juicy, sweet; ranking among the best in flavor whether compared with American or European sorts.

The bush is upright, vigorous, rarely troubled with mildew and very productive. This variety is highly esteemed for home and market use, both in this country and in some parts of Europe, where it comes in competition with the handsomely colored fruits of largest size produced by European varieties.—*S. A. Beach in American Agriculturist.*

This department should be worth the price of our subscription to any one who has a few fruit trees. It will be a regular feature of this magazine. Send in your subscription at once, and try to get three of your neighbors to subscribe when we will advance your subscription one year.

\$3.50 WORTH FOR \$1.25

POSTPAID ONLY 40 CENTS EACH



THREE FOR \$1.00 POSTPAID

COMBINATION MICROSCOPE

This is specially imported from France and usually sells for \$1.00 or more. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. It has a fine polished brass case, and powerful double lenses, magnifying 500 times. An insect holder accompanies each Microscope. Insects, flowers, seeds, water and all other small objects may be examined with this Microscope, and the result will amuse, astonish and instruct you. It is not a cheap and worthless Microscope, such as many that are sold, but a real scientific instrument, guaranteed as represented and to give perfect satisfaction. The use of a good Microscope not only furnishes one of the most instructive and fascinating of all employments, but is also of great practical use in every household. It tells you whether seeds will germinate, detects adulteration in food and is useful in a thousand ways. Every person should have one. **Special reduced price 40 cents each postpaid, 3 for \$1.00 postpaid.**

SPECIAL OFFER: We will send one of these Microscopes, postpaid, and *Vick's Magazine* one year for only 70c.; with the *Magazine* for two years for 80c., or with the *Magazine* five years (total value \$3.50) for only \$1.25. We will give it as a premium for securing only two subscriptions on any of our offers published in the *Magazine*.

VICK PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Triangle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

OUR POULTRY PAGE

J. W. Burgess.

We invite brief, practical suggestions for this department, from our poultry-loving readers.

Boiled Down for Busy People.

Soft-shelled eggs indicate a scarcity of lime.

The duck has no crop, as the hen. Did you know it?

Ill-shaped eggs is an unfailing sign that the hen is too fat.

If you have time it will pay you to heat the corn in the oven before feeding the fowls.

If you were successful in raising pullets last summer, they should be shelling out liberally now.

One good cold now will wind up a hen's usefulness as an egg producer for the balance of the winter.

The spell of laying with the pullet is not so long as that of the old hen, but her rests between times are much shorter.

Don't keep too many fowls together. They will do better and give you more eggs, with a dozen in a pen, than with more than that.

Of course the presence of a cock in a yard full of hens is not essential to egg-laying, but a flock of fowls looks incomplete without one.

If possible the young fowls and old ones should be kept separate. They require a different diet, and that is impossible when they are together.

Don't expect the best results in eggs unless the fowls have a plentiful supply of lime in some form. Ground oyster shells are lime and gravel combined.

Use the same energy and fore-thought, and plan as carefully in your poultry venture as you do in your regular business, and the percentage of profit will be as large.

Don't feed ducks too much hard food. A diet of one-half corn meal, and smaller proportions of bran, cooked potatoes, and a little grit, stirred into a crumbly state and fed night and morning will make them thrive.

Some men try to simplify their labor by filling a trough with corn, or wheat, and allowing the fowls to help themselves at will. It is a waste of food, and a regular farce in the matter of egg production, for a week or two of this sort of treatment will generally make the hens so fat they can't lay.

Don't winter a lot of cockerels and cull pullets. Fatten and sell them, before they "eat their heads off." If you haven't a good, well-bred cockerel, get one at once. They will be higher in price in the spring. Keep the hens busy. Eggs are scarce and high. Cut clover hay for the fowls. They will make a meal of it any time.

Buckwheat is excellent egg producing food for winter use, though it is too heating for a warm weather ration. The fowls should be allowed to run out on sunny days, though care should be taken to have the roosting place tight and warm for them to run into when the sun goes down, so they won't get chilled. Too close housing makes them susceptible to cold, but the danger of falling into this error is not very great, as the majority of fowls get more cold and less warmth in winter than is good for them.

Fresh water and plenty of it goes a long way toward scoring a success with hens. Dust won't hurt the fowls. You may not be able to see across the scratching pen for the dust, but it won't worry them, in the least. It shows that the place is not damp. Dampness and success can't go together in poultry raising.

Instead of making fun of the "wimmen" for their interest in poultry, if the average farmer would expend a little money, a little labor, and a little energy in building proper and up-to-date accommodations for the fowls, he would make the labor of the "wimmen" much lighter, and incidentally make more money out of the hens than he does out of his cows.

The bugs, worms, grasshoppers, and scraps that come in their way while foraging in warm weather, are not available now; hence the fowls must have something to take the place of them. Chop up some raw meat occasionally, or give them ground green bone, and you will see an improved condition at once, and will soon see the interest on your investment in an increase of eggs.

Of course you have a scratching-pen. If not, then build one at once. If you can't conveniently find a spot adjoining your roosting place, on which to erect a scratching-pen, then build it at a little distance away, and connect it with a runway, built of boards a foot wide. The fowls will find their way through it, depend upon that, and they will enjoy it none the less because of the thought that they are going where they have no business.

The question of water is generally a serious one in winter, as it freezes so quickly. The neatest method, unless you have a running stream or spring that you can cover, is to have a pail for the purpose, and give them a good drink of warm water twice a day, emptying the pail each time, after they have finished. It is some trouble to do this, but if you don't want to be troubled, keep out of the poultry business, for it is founded upon trouble, and each stone in its foundation is cemented in trouble. Nobody ever made a success of poultry without a lot of trouble.

THEY WOULDN'T LAY.

So your hens are not laying well just now. Well that is really annoying, but as misery loves company, it should be a wonderful source of comfort to you to know that nobody's else hens are laying well either. During the moulting period, of course you did not expect many eggs, and when they were nearly through moulting, you fondly hoped they would soon begin. But there again you were disappointed, for the supply of eggs was still limited.

In November, you thought there would be a long stretch of Indian summer that would certainly warm them up to the laying point, but, instead there was a succession of storms, rain and slush, that was enough to discourage the most energetic hen in the world, and so your hens might properly be excused for not tuning up to the laying point.

Next came a few warm days in early December, during which the combs grew red, and the hens began to sing, and an occasional egg gave promise of the abundant yield soon to follow. But alas, for human expectations. Along came a frigid wave that froze the ground, the streams, the water-tanks, and pails, and troughs, and also the combs of your fowls if you did not keep them indoors. The red in the combs faded out; the

fowls grew dumpy and morose, and all thought of laying eggs was frozen out of them, and the temperature of your hopes and expectations descended in the same proportion. The point of egg-laying seemed as far away as ever, and for a time you felt like decapitating the entire flock. The zero weather passed away, for a few days, and again the combs began to redden, and the fowls to sing, and you once more caught sight of any occasional egg. Thus the work has gone on, week after week, and you are well-nigh discouraged, and ready to agree with the misguided croaker who insists that keeping hens does not pay.

What do all these vicissitudes and disappointments teach? Simply that you allowed the winter to catch you unprepared. Like many a farmer, with his potatoes, and corn husking, and many a gardener with his cabbage, beets, and turnips, you assumed that the warm, dry weather was to stay with us all winter, and therefore it was useless to be in a hurry about preparing for cold weather. Suppose that while the warm, pleasant weather of October was inviting you to out-door work, you had gone at it, and repaired the roof and siding of your hen roost, and cleaned out the scratching pen, (or built one if you had none); and carried enough dry leaves therein to make a litter a foot deep, all over the floor; hauled in a wheelbarrow load of road dust, or finely sifted coal ashes, and thrown among the leaves, and made the windows and doors all tight and nice, so that when the cold snap overtook you suddenly you would have been prepared for it. Instead of the storm catching your fowls roosting all over the premises, from the plow handle to the top of the apple tree, they would have been safely housed in a warm, dry house, where the cold, biting blast and chilling storm could not reach them. Instead of the red fading out of the combs, and fowls receiving a set-back from which they will not recover until warm weather thaws them out, they would have gone right on singing, and working, and by this time you would be reaping a harvest of eggs that your grocer would pick up at your own price.

The one great secret of success in securing eggs in winter is to be prepared for winter when it comes, so that the hens can be warm, well-fed, and busy. With these conditions well in hand, and the proper care, feed, and judgment, your hens should be laying a goodly number of 25-cent eggs all winter.

Why not show this page to some of your friends and neighbors who are keeping hens and ask them to subscribe. This department will be worth more to them than the entire subscription price. Mr. Burgess has a thorough knowledge of the subject and it will be his constant aim to make the department practical to the man who has a few hens.

If one is to keep hens at all, why is it not worth while to learn to care for them so as to obtain the best results. This department will help you to do this.

Special Offers.

On page 17 you will find some remarkable special offers. Turn to that page and read them. When you can get an excellent publication like Vick's a whole year for only 35 cents, two years for 50 cents, or five full years for only \$1.00, you should not only send your subscription at once but try to get others to do so.

Our LITTLE PEOPLE

The Sunbeams.

"Now what shall I send to the earth today?"
Said the great round, golden sun.
"Oh, let us go down there to work and play,"
Said the sunbeams every one.

So down to earth in a shining crowd
Went the merry, busy crew;
They painted with splendor each shining cloud
And the sky, as they passed through.

The sunbeams then through the window crept
To the children in their beds,
They poked the eyelids of those who slept
And gilded their little heads.

"Wake up, little children," they cried in glee,
"And from Dreamland come away,
We have brought a present, awake and see
We have brought you a sunny day."
—Eleanor Smith.

Billy's Angel.

BY MRS. L. D. AVERY-STUTTLE.

It was New Year's morning. Large flakes of snow came down slowly and softly, like white-winged messengers from the other world. Some of them fell on the upturned face of little Billy—dirty and freckled and hunger-pinched as it was.

He had been sitting a long time very quietly on the edge of the sidewalk, till his scrawny hands were blue with cold and his ragged coat was covered with snowy flakes.

Evidently Billy was thinking—yes, and thoughts that had never before, during his seven or eight years of life, entered his tiny head. A week before, Billy had been to the Mission Sabbath school. A kind lady had led him there, which, as Billy hadn't any home, and was pleased to go where it was "warm" she had no difficulty in doing.

For the first time in his short life he had heard of the good angels, and that they were always ready to help little children just when they needed it most.

Billy had thought about it every day since, and beautiful dreams of light and warmth and food, in all of which the "angels" bore a prominent part, visited him at night when he was curled up in some dark alley or empty box, with his scanty rags drawn about him.

"She said them three angels 'ud allers help a feller," he soliloquized, "and I want 'nother jacket, and a new pair o' shoes—don't zactly 'member we'en I did get these," carefully wiping the snow from the little blue toes that protruded from what had some time been a pair of shoes. "I jest believe I'll start out an' see 'f there hain't mebbly one in this here city."

With a new light in his eyes and a big resolve never to stop till he had found his "angel," the child, stiff with cold, and oh, so hungry, started out on his strange errand. He seemed to

think it quite impossible for the object of his search to be found in such a place as Green Alley, anyway, he didn't believe an angel would stay there long enough for him to speak to him, so he quickened his steps toward a better part of the city.

This, of itself, was a great undertaking for Billy, who thought there was no place for him uptown among the "grand uns," ever since the big policeman had roughly ordered him to "move on" once when he had stopped to feast his eyes on the tempting looking buns and cakes in a bakery window.

But now he resolutely set his face for "up town." The gorgeous shop windows were almost too much for Billy's resolutions, but he bravely passed them by, for it might take him a long time to find his "angel," and he was so tired already. Once he asked a tall, gruff man if he would please to tell him "where the angels lived," but the man only stared at him, though Billy thought he saw him hastily wipe away a tear; and poor Billy took that as a sure indication that he wasn't on the right road.

He was making up his mind to try another street, when he saw a beautiful lady leading a little child much smaller than he, hastily crossing the street. Presently the lady paused to speak with some one, and for an instant she released the hand of the little one. In a moment the child was upon the track of the street car. Billy's heart stood still. The car was almost upon the tiny form!

He forgot all about his angel, all about his hunger and cold and wretchedness, all about everything. He had but one thought—he must save that baby!

With a shriek of agony the lady turned; she had seen the danger. Too late? No! Two little half frozen feet and a bundle of rags were flying to the rescue. Just in time! Ah, yes! but not soon enough for Billy. The little one was saved, but an unlucky slip had almost cost him his life. One poor little numb foot was caught under the cruel wheels and mangled and torn. The next thing Billy knew he opened his eyes in Maple street hospital to find himself in a real bed, with sheets and a pretty coverlid, and there was the beautiful lady bending over him, holding the child he had saved in her arms, and with tears in her eyes.

The first thought that came to Billy was that he at last had found the object of his search,

"Be you a angel?"
The words came eagerly from the poor pain-drawn lips.

The only answer he heard was,
"Oh, doctor, will he live?"

"Yes, with good care, ma'am, but he will always be a cripple."

As soon as the little hero was able, the kind lady took him to live with her in her own lovely home, where the poor cripple was received as her own son.

And so little Billy found his "angel."

One Rainy Day.

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" cried three sad little voices one June morning. For it was raining. Not a little rain when one can don rubbers and waterproof and run between the drops and have such fun, but a big downpour when it seemed as if a river was running out of the sky.

Then it began to rain in the house from two pairs of brown eyes and one of blue.

"It 'most always rains when you don't want to have it," sighed Connie. "And when it's your birthday," sobbed Nan.

"And when you're going to dear Uncle Paul's," cried Ted.

Then the door flew open and Clement came in, shaking the rain from his hat and slipping off rubbers and boots.

"Well, isn't this a glorious rain!" he cried.

"Why, the very trees are clapping their leaves for joy, and the flowers are almost laughing outright. Every man I met between here and the village had a broad smile on his face and called out: 'Won't this make the corn grow!' or, 'This will give the grass a start.'"

"When I came by Uncle Peter's he was out in his garden and he said: 'Bress de Lawd! de garden's pickin' right up and de chillun is sated from starbin.'"

"And the Widow Graham, who washes for people, to get bread and molasses for her three little children, is so happy to think her cistern is running over, and she will not have to bring all her water from the brook. Why! I do believe you youngsters are crying. What is it all about?"

Then the three children hung their heads for very shame.

"We're not crying—I don't s'pose," said Connie. "Not now, anyway."

"We're glad it rains," said Nan. "We love to have it—sometimes—don't we, Ted?"

"Yes," said Ted, "we forgot that it was God that made it rain. I'm sorry I was cross about it."


"We need the rain as much as the sunshine," said Clement. "God knows best, and we must not be selfish."

Then the sun shone from two brown eyes and one of blue.

Children; would you not like to read this page every month? Get us three subscriptions and we will send you the paper a whole year.

FREE

DO YOU WANT A WATCH that runs and keeps good time? This watch has a SOLID GOLD laid case, handsome dial, dust proof, adjusted to position, patent escapement, and highly finished. This is a remarkable watch. We guarantee it, and with proper care it should wear and give satisfaction for 20 years. It has the appearance of a \$50.00 SOLID GOLD one. The watch is accompanied with a 50 YEAR GUARANTEE. The case are beautifully finished by the most skilled workmen. The movement is an AMERICAN BYLIE, expansion balance, quick train, and you can rely upon it that when you own one of these sturdy handsome watches you will at all times have the correct time in your possession. Just the watch for railroad men, or those who need a very close time. Do you want a watch of this character? If so, now is your opportunity to secure one. WE GIVE IT FREE as a premium to anyone for selling 18 pieces of our handsome jewelry for 10c. each. Simply send your name and address, and we will send you the 18 pieces of jewelry postage. When sold under the \$1.80, and we will send you the handsome SOLID GOLD laid watch. We trust you, and will take back all you cannot sell. We propose to give away these watches simply to advertise our business. No catch words in this advertisement. Write to us. Address SAFE WATCH CO., Box 180, New York



FREE DOLL

GIRLS, send us your name and address and we will mail you 30 handsomely engraved SILVER NOVELTIES to sell among friends at TEN CENTS EACH. When sold, remit us the money and we will promptly forward to you address a most magnificently DRESSED FRENCH DOLL, a big and lovely beauty, nearly TWO FEET TALL, all jointed body, turning bisque head, pearly teeth, automatic sleeping eyes, alippers and stockings to take off, and beautiful long flowing hair, that can be combed, braided and curled. A large and handsome doll that will delight and please the girls. Order 20 Sister Novelties at once.


AMERICAN NOVELTY CONCERN,
DOLL DEPT. 17,
BRIDGEWATER, CONN.



Hygienic Water Seal Commode.

A necessity in rural homes. Indispensable in sickness. Needed in all Sanitariums. Prevents the escape of all odors. Completely seals all germs. Price \$3.00. Purchaser pays express charges. Send for free illustrated circular.

Hygienic Water Seal Commode Co., Como Bdg., Chicago



DO YOUR HENS PAY?

This woman understands her business, 10 Dozen Eggs at 36c. per dozen from 180 hens in one day.

That Egg Basket tells the story.

Ten Dozen at 36c. per doz. in one day from 180 hens. Our New Book "Helps for Poultry Keepers" tells you, explains why so many fail and so few succeed. A Book we can recommend with a good conscience as a GREAT HELP to all Poultry Keepers young or old. Describes 60 varieties of fowls, well illustrated. Contains a Poultry Keepers Account showing gain or loss monthly; on heavy paper worth 25 cts. This Book Free with our Poultry Paper one year for 25c. or Book free with paper 3 months for 10c. Beautifully printed Free for stamp and postage. Wayside Poultry Co., Clintonville, Conn.




\$1000 IN CASH FREE PRIZES

AND A SHARE IN A GOLD MINE

We spent \$5,000 last year in our millions of contests and increased our circulation many thousands. This year we propose spending \$20,000 in cash and gifts and now offer you a novel and thrilling contest. We will divide One Thousand Dollars among those who correctly count the number of Triangles. For instance, if five correct answers are received each receives \$200; if ten correct answers are received each receives \$100, and so on.

4000 Fortune in a Gold Mine—in addition to \$1,000 in cash prizes we give to every contestant who gives to every contestant the exact number of triangles anon-assessable shares in the renowned Zanesville Gold Mine of Cripple Creek, Col., which is considered one of the most promising mines of the west. Cripple Creek is the greatest mining camp in the world and now yields Twenty Million Dollars of gold per year. You receive your certificate entitling you to your dividend of yearly profits from mine which may make you independent for life. You can always realize a nice sum if you care to dispose of your stock. Because we are so liberal do not think we are unreliable. Our mine is incorporated under laws of Colorado with paid up capital of \$200,000. Everyone entering this contest will receive honest treatment—distance makes no difference. Our only condition—Enclose but Ten Cents for trial subscription to our magazine as we want prize-winners to be readers of our interesting paper. Get out your pencil and count carefully. You might have been unsuccessful before but this time with a little care you might win a large cash prize and a large yearly income from your mine share. Write to-day as answers to this adv. will not be considered after 60 days. Your letter will be answered immediately. Address:

HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL PUB. CO.
Am. Tract Society Bldg., New York City



GARDEN NOTES

Starting Winter Hotbeds.

The number of sash that the gardener can use to advantage depends as much as anything on the amount of fresh manure that he can get, at a reasonable price, which we shall consider about \$4 per cord delivered. The cost of starting a hotbed may be considered about \$5 per sash. While this would have been sufficient to put up a very good run two years ago, it is doubtful whether at the present time it could be done for that price. It would include fence, planks, sash, mats and shutters. The sash and shutters should be well painted.

The gardener generally sets his hotbeds in the open field. He first puts up a board fence 6 or 7 ft. high, facing the south and slanting back some 18 or 20 in. at the top. The posts should be 5 or 6 in. through at the top and set 3 ft. in the ground. We hold the boards to the posts by two coach screws to each post. These screws pass through narrow cleats with a large washer between the cleat and the screw-head. The boards are taken down in the summer and used to blanch early celery. We mark every board before it is taken down and then by using each fence by itself there is very little trouble in putting it up again. We leave the cleats screwed to the post and seldom have to bore a new hole. We set the plank farther from the fence than many, as we wish to have plenty of room to walk between the bed and the mats when they are rolled.

We set a line 3 ft. or a little more, from the bottom of the fence, and from 12 to 15 in. above the ground, and if possible, draw it tight, so as to give the bed as nearly an even fall as possible. It is not well to have the bed exactly level, as the water does not work off so well, but we do not like to have it fall too much. If this line is drawn tight and stakes put in often enough, to prevent it from sagging, all that is necessary to do is to set a line of plank the length you wish the bed. Plank 12 in. wide and 2 in. thick are none too heavy. These are held in place by stakes about 3 ft. long and 3 in. wide, sharpened and driven two to the plank. The end ones should be nailed to both planks and come to the top of the plank to break the joint. It is not so particular about the center ones. Pieces of rough boards are all right for these stakes. Nine-penny nails are the best size to use for nailing the stakes to the plank if the stakes are 1 in. thick, and by nailing through the stake into the plank it does not tear the plank to pieces much when taken down, as

they are every summer. Five inches seems to be about the right amount of fall on a 6 ft. sash.—*H. R. Kinney in New England Homestead.*

Asparagus Culture.

Asparagus is not so readily grown as radishes and turnips, at first, but since one planting endures for ten to twenty years, it pays for the extra care required during the first year or two. It is not necessary to start a plantation from the seed, as there are plenty of reliable persons who make a business of supplying one and two-year-old plants, and at very reasonable prices. In a small way asparagus is grown in beds four feet wide. On a large scale it is grown in the field like any other crop, with rows four feet apart and plants eighteen to twenty-four in the row. In the South the plants may be set out in November. When plants are obtained from Northern localities, it may be in March or later before the plants can be moved from the nursery.

A good sandy loam is the best soil for asparagus. The soil should be deeply broken, working in a liberal application of ground bone, mixed bone from dust up to pieces large as a pea and even much larger. With the bone also, hardwood ashes or cotton hull ashes, a peck each of ashes and bone to every fifteen or twenty square feet. Lay off broad furrows two feet apart if in beds, and deep enough so that the tops of the plants will be three inches below the surface. Trim off all long and broken roots and spread out the remaining roots evenly in every direction in the trench, throw in a little soil and tramp down firmly, sprinkling in at the same time bone meal freely. Finish with covering the plants evenly. One-year-old plants, I think, are preferable, but two-year-old may be used with advantage if put in properly. If the bed is not mulched at once with pine or other straw, weeds must be kept down with the hoe or harrow.

Let the plants grow all they will the following year and the next generally. In the autumn after the frost kills the tops, cut these off nearly to the ground and pile and burn so as to destroy any seeds that mature. The second or third year, according as one or two-year-old plants were used, cutting may begin this, but should not be too close. After that, take all that you can get. Top-dressings of any good manure should be given every winter if its need is indicated by inferior growth. Conover's Colossal is a good enough variety, but Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, and Moore's are preferred by other growers. With good cultivation there is really but little difference between the various sorts.—*American Agriculturist.*

Insects Injurious to Fruits.

Among the evidences of insect injuries is the turning brown and dying of the tops of peach trees. In some cases rot is blamable for this, but the injury usually results from a small green caterpillar, the larva of the peach twig borer. This insect, while a common one in some sections of the country, is not very well known in New Jersey. It winters in the crotch of the tree or the limbs, as a caterpillar. Its presence is known by small balls of gum in winter, which exude from little holes in the skin through which the larvae have bored, seeking winter quarters. This pest can be controlled by spraying with paris green about the time the foliage starts in the spring. It seldom does any harm after July 1.

Nursery peach stock is frequently injured by a species of thrips. The damage occurs when the little trees are about 1 ft. high. The tip is attacked, the heart of the plant scraped off and the juices sucked out. The tree is stunted in many cases and is never worth anything. The pest begins his work as soon as the buds start. Seedlings seem to withstand the attack better than budded trees. The pest is the worst during hot weather. About the only way to save the trees is to stimulate early growth by irrigation, and forcing by the use of quick acting fertilizers.

The effects of insecticides on foliage have been studied quite carefully. One rather peculiar fact is that young and tender foliage will stand stronger insecticides than older leaves. Paris green tends to choke the leaf or to close the breathing pores. Crude petroleum should never be used for the paraffin that it contains fills up the pores. It has been frequently observed in orchards that no bad effects follow the application of paris green for some days and even weeks. Then suddenly the leaves appear burned. This is explained by the fact that soon after application, the paris green becomes dry. While in this condition no injury occurs, but when moisture appears through humidity or rain, the soluble arsenic dissolves and the leaves are burned. As an insecticide paris green is by no means perfect. It is not uniform and is very costly. The green arsenoid recently put on the market seems to be much more satisfactory. Soapsuds and weak kerosene emulsion are the very best applications for all kinds of plant lice.

The yellow-necked caterpillar is quite abundant in many orchards, but this may be kept under by the use of arsenical poisons and in some cases by hand picking. The woolly apple louse is on the increase and will undoubtedly cause harm unless checked. The most serious injury from this pest is its work on the roots, forming galls, knots and the like.—*Prof. J. B. Smith, New Jersey.*



For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed novelties.

- 1pkgs. Blue Blood Tomato Seed, \$.15
- 1 " Northern Lemon Seed, .10
- 1 " Mama's Favorite Onion Seed, .10
- 1 " Escarol Green Cucumber Seed, .10
- 1 " City Garden Beet Seed, .10
- 1 " 12-Day Radish Seed, .10
- 1 " Market Lettuce Seed, .15
- 3 " Brilliant Flower Seed, .15

Worth \$1.00 for 14 Cents.

Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great Illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb. Together with thousands of earliest vegetables and farm seeds, upon receipt of 14c. and this notice. When one you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

\$25.00 IN GOLD GIVEN AWAY.



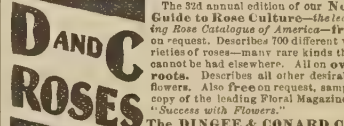
WE TRUST YOU. NO MONEY REQUIRED.

We Give Baby Carriages, China Tea Sets, Bicycles, Photo Outfits, Ladies' Boots, Musical Instruments, Watches, free to Ladies, Boys and Girls, for selling our Flower Seed Collections.

FLOWER SEEDS WITHOUT MONEY.

Magnificent Solid Silver plate Bracelet, Solid Gold Clock sets with two Regent Diamonds and handsome Emerald, American Watch, Autoharp or Sewing Machine Free to any one selling twenty packages of Bouquet Flower Seed Collections.

A whole Flower Garden all for 10 cents. " Sell like hot cakes." You can earn one of these beautiful presents in a day. Order quick. No money required in advance. Send for Seeds, sell the 20 packages sent you, and return us \$25.00. Then we will mail you the beautiful Present promptly. Address **U.S. SEED CO., Box 1540, Boston, Mass.**



The 32d annual edition of our New Guide to Rose Culture—the leading Rose Catalogue of America—free on request. Describes 700 different varieties of roses—many rare kinds that cannot be had elsewhere. All on own roots. Describes all other desirable flowers. Also free on request, sample copy of the leading Floral Magazine—“Success with Flowers.”

The D. W. GEE & CONARD CO., West Grove, Pa.

OUR WINTER WORK

offer shows how easy you can make some cash and get your own Trees and Plants free. Write to-day for particulars and terms. Our new descriptive Catalogue for 1901 free. **SWEET NURSERY CO., Box 1296, Danville, N. Y.**

BIG STRAWBERRIES.

I want 200,000 people to send for the finest plant catalogue ever published of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, fine fruit or novelties, currants, grapes, etc. 16 years in the business. The most complete strawberry nursery in America. Send for catalogue today. Address, **D. BRANDT, Box 419, BREMEN, OHIO.**


I Can Sell Your Farm

for cash no matter where located. Send description and selling price, and learn my wonderfully successful plan. **W. M. Ostrander, 1215 Filbert St., Phila., Pa**



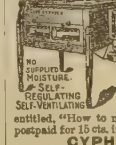
Do You Keep Chickens

Make 100% more. You want Wilson's New Green Bone Shell Cutter. Send for circular and testimonials. **WILSON BROS., Sole Mfrs., EASTON, PA**



SHOEMAKER'S POULTRY BOOK OF 1901

and Almanac for 1901, 160 pages, over 100 illustrations of Poultry, Incubators, Brooders, Poultry Houses, etc. How to raise chickens successfully, their care, diseases and remedies. Diagrams with full descriptions of Poultry houses. All about Incubators, Brooders and thoroughbred Poultry, with lowest prices. Price only 15 cents. **G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 145, Freeport, Ill.**



INCUBATORS THE CYPHERS.

One style only. Warranted to last Ten Years without repairs and to out-hatch during three trials any other incubator—bar none. THIS IS OUR HONEY BUCK. Built for business—sold on honor. 16-page illustrated circular and price list FREE. Poultry Manual and Catalogue No. 100 (160 pages, 24 illustrations). How to make money with Poultry and Incubators' sent postpaid for 15 cts. in stamps—worth dollars. Address nearest office. **CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO., Chicago, Ill. Wayland, N. Y. Boston, Mass.**



Published by
VICK PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION—50 cents a year in advance.
No name will be entered on our list unless paid at least three months in advance.

Remittances received from subscribers in arrears will be applied; 1. To pay arrears to date remittance is received; 2. The balance, if any, will be applied to advance subscription.

Vick's Illustrated Family Magazine is published the tenth of the month. Should subscribers not receive their magazine promptly they will confer a favor by giving notice, thus enabling us to send another copy.

Discontinuances: Any subscriber wishing to stop his paper must notify the publishers and pay up all arrears, otherwise he is responsible for payment as long as paper is sent.

Change of Address: Should a subscriber wish his address changed he should give both the old and new address, otherwise his name cannot be found.

Send Money in any safe way but do not send stamps unless absolutely necessary. Express orders cost no more than post office money orders. They can be procured at any express office and we prefer them. Make money orders payable to Vick Publishing Co. Do not send checks.

Vick Publishing Company,
Triangle Building, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

We believe every subscriber will be pleased with the enlarged and improved form of the magazine.

Fortify yourself with contentment, for this is an impregnable fortress.—
Epictetus.

Take just a few minutes to show the magazine to some friend today. You can assist us and secure a splendid magazine for yourself by securing a few subscriptions.

Good will, like a good name, is got by many actions, and lost by one.—
Jeffrey.

Thomas Hilton has truly said that the great want of the age is men—men who are not for sale. Men who are honest and sound from center to circumference. Men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who can have courage without shouting for it. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too large to work, not too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned and wear what they have paid for.

It will ever be our aim to make the magazine interesting and practical to the average family and to publish something each month which will be of interest to every member of the family.

Those who outlive their incomes by splendor in dress or equipage are well said to resemble a town on fire—which shines by that which destroys it.

Papa will find the poultry, garden, and small fruits departments of special

interest; while mamma will be interested in the floral articles and household departments; the children will be delighted with their page and the nature study articles, while all will enjoy the other articles.

Lord Byron, who surely has good authority, once said: "I am convinced that men do more harm to themselves than ever the devil could do to them."

We know of no magazine which is giving the great value which we offer on the following page. Just think of getting a magazine like this five full years for one dollar, two years for fifty cents, or one year for thirty-five cents. We expect a large subscription list as a result of these extremely low rates and as this will lead to a large amount of advertising in our columns, we will be able to get back what we now lose on subscriptions.

Those who aspire after what is holy and pure shall have assistance from above.

If you get but two subscriptions, new or renewal, we will send you the magazine one year for your trouble.

SEEK THE SUNNY SIDE.

If you loiter in the shadows
On a sunny day like this,
You will miss a lot of sunshine
And a certain kind of bliss.
Don't forget that on the highway
All the walks are free and wide,
And, when walking in the daytime,
Always seek the sunny side.
So on life's highway remember
That a difference is plain;
There's a side that's bright with pleasure,
And a side that's dark with pain.
If, perchance, your life is cloudy,
Don't forget the way is wide.
Look for brightness; it may happen
You will find a sunny side.

We want agents to take subscriptions for Vicks Illustrated Family Magazine, in every locality. We will pay a liberal cash commission or will give some substantial premiums such as bicycles, cameras, dishes, dress-skirts, etc. Write us what you want, and we will tell you how many subscriptions will be required to obtain it.

The change in our publication, announced above, is made for a purpose. It is a well known fact that very few publications are able to make a profit from their subscriptions. If they can secure enough from that source to cover the expenses of publication they are contented with the proceeds from their advertising columns for their profit. The price received for advertising depends upon the number of subscribers. The principal reason for our special offers on our publication, is therefore apparent. We expect to double our subscription list in a very short time, thus enabling us to charge an increased rate for advertising space.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1901

"QUARTER-CENTURY EDITION"

A Grand New Book of two hundred and twenty pages. Entirely rewritten at our famous FORDHOOK FARMS—the largest Trial Grounds in America. New Directions for culture, New Leaflets, New Novelties of unusual merit in both Vegetables and Flowers, Elegant New Colored Plates. The Quarter-Century's Record of Progress, New Cash Prizes, and other New Features. The largest, most complete, and BEST SEED CATALOGUE ever published. Mailed for ten cents, which is less than cost per copy. Name this paper, send ten cents (silver or stamps) and with this great catalogue we shall send a 15-cent packet of either Burbank's Unique Floral Novelty or Burbank's wonderful, new, dwarf, meaty, bright-red, earliest Tomato.—"Quarter-Century."

Should you object to paying ten cents for a seed catalogue (even though it is worth a dollar), then write a postal card for Burpee's "SEED-SENSE" for 1901, a "strictly business" catalogue of ninety pages.

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



ANY ONE CAN

Be Our Agent and Make Money

Little trouble, no work, and good remuneration. Send us ten two-cent stamps to pay postage and we will send you THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE a whole year FREE.

Our only condition being that you send us the names and addresses of ten of your lady friends who might become an agent or subscriber to the best woman's magazine published. We will mail you our "Easy Agent's Outline," \$10.00 per day a small average 100,000 paid circulation now. THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE contains each month two serials—two short stories—"Other Women," an interesting page written by one of the brightest writers in the land. Departments treating on all home matters, including "Personal Talks with Girls"

Woman's Magazine, 112 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WELCOME FRIEND PACKAGE OF GAMES.

The grandest collection of Games and Amusements ever offered, no trash, but all of practical use, furnishing the entire family with "A Cart Load of Fun" for the whole year. See what you get—Game of Backgammon, folding board 7x11 inches with full set of men; Games of Chess and Checkers, boards and men complete; Game of Nine Men Morris; Game of Fox and Geese, both with boards and men; Game of Dominoes, full set of handy size; Game of Fortune; Game of Authors, 48 card in pack; Game of Forfeit; The Great 13 Puzzle; The Peerless Triple Puzzle; The Royal Tablet of Fate, as used by the Ancient Astrologers; The Oracle of Love, Marriage and Destiny; Magic Age Tablet, with which you can also tell your girl's age; Prof. Pepper's Animated Dancing Skeleton, 14 inches high, will furnish fun for an entire evening; Pack of Comic Conversation Cards. Peerless Amusement Book in every Package contains: Morse Telegraphic Alphabet, The Beautiful Language of Flowers, Language of the Gems, 100 Selected Album Mottoes, Riddles and Conundrums with answers by the hundreds; of Pantomimes, Tableau, Shadow Pantomimes and Shadow Buff. 1 dozen New Parlor Games, 1 dozen New Chemical Filtration Signals, The New Card Game, also Games of Magic Music, Adjectives, New Book, The Parson's Cat, Order of the Whistle, Black and Red, Game of Letters and the Puzzler. This wonderful package and "The Welcome Friend" three months all sent for 15c. and 2c. extra for mailing. Stamps taken. Address WELCOME FRIEND, P. O. BOX 2353, NEW YORK.

DO YOU WANT A 50 PIECE DINNER SET FREE

Write to-day for our handsome illustrated catalogue and see what beautiful premiums we give for selling our Soaps. We give to each purchaser of a box of Soap or bottle of Perfume their choice of some of the handsomest premiums in the market. Lamps, Bracelets, Glassware, Opalware, Knives, Roasting Pans, Cake Plates and other beautiful presents. To the agent who sells only 24 boxes of Soap we give a 50-PIECE DINNER SET—not a toy set—but a beautifully decorated and gold-traced, full size for family use, Dinner set. We also give Couches, Rockers, Dining Room Chairs, Center Tables, Lace Curtains, Watches, Knives and Forks, Grand Sewing Machines, Steware, Sewing Machines, etc.

Musical Instruments, Etc. If cash is preferred we allow a very liberal commission. We trust you. No money required. We allow you 15 days' time in which to deliver the goods and collect your money before paying us. Don't delay. Write at once for our catalogue. You can then see how easy it will be to earn a Dinner Set or other premium. One day's work may be all that is necessary.

READ THE LETTER from a customer and be convinced that you are dealing with a thoroughly reliable house.

NELSONVILLE, OHIO.
Goods received to-day. My customers are all well pleased with their lamps. We have not seen such nice lamps here before. Will send another order in a few days. I am more than pleased with the mandolin.
Mrs. AGNES HITCHINGS.

SALVONA SOAP CO., Main and Locust Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO.

To Our Friends.

Greeting:

With this issue of VICK'S MAGAZINE, we greet our old friends with an enlarged and improved publication. There has been some delay in getting out the magazine due to necessary arrangements in changing to the present form, and other causes beyond our control.

We are now better prepared than ever before to issue the magazine promptly. With ample capital and a complete modern printing plant at our command, we shall be able to give greater value for the money than any similar publication in America.

We aim to make the magazine one for the whole family and to make it thoroughly practical. The expense which has heretofore gone into colored plates will go to enlarge the paper. We believe this change will meet the approval of every subscriber. To accomplish still further improvements, we desire to increase our circulation to 100,000, that we may command a liberal advertising patronage. We wish to enlist the services of every subscriber and will pay you liberally for your work. We have decided to make a **special offer** for a limited time, to accept yearly subscriptions at 35c. if accompanied by one of the attached coupons, or we will send the paper two full years for only 50c. if sent with a coupon. Those sending a coupon and \$1.00 will receive the magazine for five years. These rates are surely liberal. We will accept new subscriptions or renewals at these rates.

Will you not please show this copy of the magazine to your friends and neighbors and obtain their subscriptions? If you send us three subscriptions at the above rates, we will credit your subscription on our books for one year. For five subscriptions we will credit yours for two years; and for eight subscriptions, we will credit yours for five years. If you desire sample copies with which to work we will cheerfully send them. We will allow a cash commission if you prefer and will give terms on application.

It should take you but an hour or two to get eight subscriptions and this will not only aid us greatly and enable us to improve the magazine from month to month but it will give you a good magazine for five full years without cost.

Will you not see your friends at once and send in their subscriptions as fast as secured.

Cordially yours,

Vick Publishing Company.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.
VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.
VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.
VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.
VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.
VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.
VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.

VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.

VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.

VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.

VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.

VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CASH COUPON ✨ This coupon will be accepted as cash to the amount of \$1.50 if sent with \$1.00 for a five-year subscription to VICK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE; 50c. if sent with 50c. for a two-year subscription, or 15c. if sent with 35c. for a year's subscription. The regular subscription price is 50c. a year.

VICK PUBLISHING Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CURRENT EVENTS

In the deaths of Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol and Governor Roger Wolcott during the last weeks of the century, Massachusetts and the country have lost two conspicuous figures and noble men. The former was born in 1813 and was a representative of transcendentalism, a type of individualism, whether in church or state, which the grand old man lived to see lose its individuality. He was the pastor of "The Independent Congregational Church" of Boston for over half a century. During a part of that time he was the colleague of Rev. Charles Lowell, the father of James Russell Lowell. Dr. Bartol was a unique man, small and spare—one in whom everybody took a friendly interest and wanted to see. Governor Wolcott was eminently clean and patriotic in his public and private life. The family history that is behind him is notable. One of his ancestors was prominent in the famous expedition against Louisburg in 1745; another was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; still another took an active part in the famous "Boston Tea Party," while others were conspicuous figures in Revolutionary days. Roger Wolcott arose to eminence step by step, from the Boston Common Council up through the Legislature to the Governor's chair. His party affiliations and loyalty were such as to commend him to men irrespective of party considerations.

China agrees to accept the terms of the powers which will leave things about as follows: (1) To pay an indemnity of 700,000,000 taels within sixty years; (2) To erect in Peking a suitable monument to Baron von Ketteler and other monuments in cemeteries that were desecrated; (3) An imperial prince and near relative to the emperor, to go to Berlin and express regrets for the murder; (4) Foreign troops to hold the lines of communication between Taku and Peking; (5) Punishment of the boxer officials including the death penalty upon several princes and dignitaries; (6) Candidates in districts where anti-foreign outrages were perpetrated not to be allowed to compete in the Chinese examinations in Peking for five years; (7) The Taku forts and those that might prevent free communication between the capital and the sea to be razed; (8) Foreign envoys to be received at court in ways defined by the powers; (9) The Chinese government shall issue and post decrees against the interference with the persons or property of foreigners and

holding the viceroys responsible for the maintenance of order in their provinces; (10) The Chinese government shall enter upon negotiations for the alteration of such commercial and navigation treaties as the government deems desirable to facilitate commercial relations; (11) The prohibition of the importation of arms into China shall be maintained till further notice.

The death of Professor Moses Coit Tyler of Cornell University, on Dec. 29, removes a distinguished literary man and educator from a prominent place. He was born at Griswold, Conn., August 2, 1835, and was educated at Yale and Andover. For two years he was pastor of the First Congregational church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1867 he was appointed professor of English language and literature in the University of Michigan, and there established a high reputation as a painstaking, accurate historian, largely endowed with the appreciation of the value, proportion and significance of events. In 1881, he resigned to accept the chair of American History at Cornell, which he occupied until his death. For many years he was a frequent contributor to the leading reviews and magazines on historical subjects. He was the author of several publications of genuine merit.

It appears that the alarming facts that have been commented upon during the past years concerning the decrease in France's birthrate are becoming more and more startling. In 1899 there were about 10,000 less births than the year before and the number of births over deaths was only about 30,000. According to the statistical showing of nations this means that France was 250,000 births short of the number required merely to maintain her present population. It is stated, that, for the past thirteen years the ratio of births, in Germany, on the other hand, has been twice as great as that of France, and that if this continues for seven years more, Germany which was about the size of France at the time of the Franco-German war, will have twice as many people as France.

In this department we will give a brief review of the important events of the previous month, each issue. By reading it carefully one can keep pretty well informed about what is going on in the world. Young people should read this department each month. Get three subscriptions at our special rates and receive the magazine a year free. For five subscriptions we will send it to you two years and for eight we will send it to you five years.

A GRAND INVENTION!

So confident are we that if you try it and learn of its real comfort and blessings you will never part with it, that

WE SEND IT ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL

To be returned at our expense, and your money refunded if not just as advertised—and the best Cabinet made—what could be more fair?

Our New **QUAKER** FOLDING BATH CABINET

300,000 SOLD ANNUALLY. A GENUINE LAWFUL CABINET. GUARANTEED THE BEST. AWARDED FIRST PRIZE, BLUE RIBBON AND DIPLOMA AT EXPOSITIONS.



Open—Ready For Use

THOUSANDS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE PRAISE IT

John W. Pritchard, editor *Christian Nation*, New York City, writes: This Cabinet has been refreshing and invigorating to a degree surprising, and is, in fact, "Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer."

W. L. Brown, bicycle dealer, Oxford, Ohio, says: My father was down in bed for months with rheumatism; this Cabinet did him more good than \$50 worth of medicines.

Horatio Page, manager *New York Weekly Witness and Sabbath Review*, writes: I most heartily endorse your Quaker Cabinet. It cured a bad case of rheumatism with which I had been afflicted for years. It paid for itself in a week. Should be in every home.

Simon Tompkins, a retired capitalist of Columbus, Ohio, 1081 East Broad Street, says: I am satisfied it saved my life. I was down with a dangerous case of pneumonia, and its use promptly cured me.

Wm. J. C. Dulaney, No. 8 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., publisher *Methodist Protestant*, writes: For lagsrippe, rheumatism, kidney troubles, dropsy, skin diseases and bad colds I believe the Quaker to be the best thing yet discovered. I use it weekly. Know many others who do and have yet to hear of one who does not praise its virtues. I write this because it has always met my expectations.

O. C. Smith, clerk board of health, Montt Healthy, Ohio, says: Since using this Cabinet my catarrh, asthma and other troubles, with which I have been afflicted for 20 years, have never returned. I worth \$1,000 to me. I have sold 120 Cabinets, and many of my customers have cured lagsrippe, measles, croup, kidney troubles, eczema, blood and skin diseases, diabetes; in fact, almost every ailment, and all are delighted with the Cabinet. My wife finds it excellent for ailments peculiar to her sex and invaluable for our children.

E. R. Blaine, manager *Christian Standard*, Cincinnati, says: I have seen nearly all the bath cabinets on the market and believe the Quaker to be superior to every other.

Rev. Fred D. Hamilton, of Buffalo, says: This Cabinet did my wife more good in five weeks than three years of doctoring and a fortune spent at Hot Springs and health resorts. Cured her of female weakness, nervousness, as well as kidney troubles and dropsy, with which she had long suffered. It is a God-sent blessing to humanity.

Rev. H. C. Roenness, Everett, Kansas, says: It is a blessing. Filled me with new life and vigor. Every family should have it.

Rev. J. C. Richardson, North Fifth Street, Roxbury, Mass., was greatly benefited, recommends its use, as also does **Frank R. R. Kline**, of Ottawa University.

\$2.00 BOOK TO PATRONS FREE.

Prof. Gerling, who has visited the famous Baths, Hot and Mineral Springs of both Europe and America, has written a valuable 100-page book, price \$2.00. Tells all about these wonderful baths. Gives directions for treating every disease. Also tells how to live; what to eat, drink, etc. How to secure perfect health, vigor and a brilliant complexion by natural living. We will furnish one copy FREE, with "Quaker" Cabinet.

ORDER TO-DAY—We carry 10,000 Cabinets in stock and ship by express same day your order is received. Remit by Bank Draft, Express Money-Order, Post-office Money-Order, Certified Check or Registered Letter.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—BIG WAGES—\$30.00 or parlors, to appoint agents or travel. A wonderful seller. We are spending \$25,000 advertising this Cabinet, which has created an enormous demand right in your locality. You supply it. Most liberal terms and commissions. Be your own boss. Any energetic man or woman can make \$5.00 to \$10.00 clear daily. Write for our SPECIAL 1901 PROPOSITION, NEW PLANS, TERMS, Etc. FREE. Send your address right away.

THE WORLD MFG. CO., 2800 World Bldg., CINCINNATI, OHIO

This firm is reliable and do as they agree.—Editor.

A Beautiful Genuine Diamond Ring Free

DON'T SEND US A CENT! Think of it, you can get this magnificent Solid 14-K. Gold Ring, set with a Genuine Diamond, and one half dozen Sterling Silver Plated Tea Spoons FREE. There is no chance of deception about this advertisement. We speak the truth and nothing but the truth. We are determined to introduce "QUICK-MAID" Rennet Tablets for making Delicious Desserts into every household, and every person who will sell only twelve packages will receive our generous offer of this magnificent Diamond Ring, with one half dozen Sterling Silver Plated Tea or Dessert Spoons, which we give absolutely free for selling only twelve packages at 10 cents a package. If you agree to sell the Tablets, write to-day and we will send them by mail. When sold you send us the \$1.20 and we guarantee to send you Premium the same day absolutely FREE. If you wish us to send the premium at once with the 12 packages of Rennet Tablets, remit \$1.20 with the order and premium will be sent immediately. We are an old, reliable concern with a reputation for square and honest dealing, and we guarantee to do exactly as we say. The Silverware is guaranteed silver plated on pure metal. The Ring is solid 14-K. Gold set with $\frac{1}{4}$ -K. pure white genuine Diamond. Measure your finger with a strip of paper for size wanted.

CASH for acceptable ideas. State if patented. **THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.** Subscription price of the PATENT RECORD \$1.00 per annum. Samples free.



DR. HAMMOND'S ORIGINAL NON-RHEUMATIC RING. Warranted to cure Rheumatism or money refunded. Tested by $\frac{1}{2}$ -million. Keeps a current of electricity going through the body, dissolves acid crystals in the blood and stops pain. Guarantee with each Ring. Price, \$2.00. Send today; don't suffer. Dr. Hammond, Non-Rheumatic Ring, St. Paul, Minn., Dep't. V, Office, 385 Washburn Street. Please mention this publication.

830 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Great Clubbing Offers

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY MAGAZINE will be sent one year with each order for the following periodicals at the prices named—sent to one or different addresses. Subscriptions may be new or renewals, except where otherwise stated.

OUR BIGGEST BARGAINS.

Vick's Family Magazine, 1 yr. \$1.00	50	50
Household, Boston, 1 yr. 1.00	50	50
Vick's Family Magazine, 1 yr. \$1.00	50	50
Household, Boston, 1 yr. 1.00	50	50
Current Literature (new) 1 yr. \$3.00	100	100
Success, 1 yr. 1.00	50	50
Vick's Family Magazine, 1 yr. \$1.00	50	50
Youth's Companion (new) 1 yr. \$1.75	75	75
Youth's Companion Calendar worth 50c	50	50
Household, Boston, 1 yr. 1.00	50	50

ALL in half 75 cents for both.

ALL for One year Only \$2.50.

ALL one year for Only \$2.10.

Farm & Home, semi-monthly, Springfield, Mass. 75	75
Farmer's Voice, weekly, Chicago, 50	50
Farmers' Institute Bulletin, Fayetteville, N. Y. 50	50
Farmers' Call, Quincy, Ills., weekly, 1.50	150
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, N. Y. City 50	50
Fruit Grower's Journal, Cobden, Ills. 50	50
Game Fanciers' Journal, Battle Creek, Mich. 50	50
Garden and Poultry, Managan, Ills. 50	50
Good Literature, New York City 50	50
Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y. 50	50
Harper's Bazar, N. Y. City 3.60	360
Harper's Magazine 3.60	360
Home and Garden, Minneapolis, Minn. 75	75
Household, Boston, Mass. 65	65
Home & Farm, semi-monthly, Louisville 65	65
Home, Field and Forum, Guthrie, Okla. 65	65
Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn. 65	65
Housewife, New York 50	50
Inland Poultry, Indianapolis, Ind. 50	50
Indiana Fancier, Madison, Ind. 50	50
Inter-State Poultryman, Tiffin, Ohio, 50	50
Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa, 1.50	150
Kentucky Poultry Journal, Owensboro, Ky. 50	50
Ladies World, New York, N. Y. 55	55
Ledger Monthly, N. Y. 1.00	100
Leisure Hours, 908 Arch St., Phila., Pa. 1.20	120
Live Stock Inspector, Woodward, Okla. 1.50	150
Market Garden, Minneapolis, Minn. 1.50	150
Mirror and Farmer, Manchester, N. H. 75	75
Musical Echo, New York City 1.00	100
McClure's Magazine, New York City 1.20	120
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. 1.75	175
Michigan Poultry Breeder, Battle Creek, Mich. 60	60
Munsey's Magazine, New York City 1.20	120
National Tribune, Washington, D. C. 1.30	130
N. Y. Press, weekly, new 1.15	115
New York Witness, weekly, new \$1.05 renewal 1.15	115
New England Magazine, Boston, 2.80	280
New York Farmer, Port Jervis, N. Y. 1.00	100
N. Y. Tribune, weekly, 1.60	160
N. Y. Tri-weekly Tribune, 1.50	150
N. Y. World, thrice-a-week 1.00	100
North Western Farmer, St. Paul, Minn. 1.00	100
Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, Ohio 85	85

A Strictly New subscription to the Youth's Companion (including free the Companion's beautiful Puritan Girl Calendar, which is sold for 50 cents separately) may be substituted for any periodical in any club which does not contain Success, by adding only 70 cents to the club price; or for any periodical except Success in any other club by adding only \$1.00 to the club price.

	Regular Price	Club Price
Review of Reviews (new), Success, any one in Offer No. 1 and Vicks	\$ 5.00	\$2.60
Review of Reviews (new), Success, any two in Offer No. 1 and Vicks	6.00	3.10
Review of Reviews (new), Success, any one in Offer No. 2 and Vicks	5.00	3.10
Review of Reviews (new), Success, any two in Offer No. 2 and Vicks	6.00	3.50
Current Literature (new), Review of Reviews (new), Public Opinion (new), Success, Cosmopolitan and Vicks	10.50	4.10
Review of Reviews (new), Success, Cosmopolitan and Vicks	5.00	2.90
Review of Reviews (new), Success, Cosmopolitan, Pearson's and Vicks	6.00	2.85
Review of Reviews (new), Success, Cosmopolitan, McClure's and Vicks	6.00	3.10
Review of Reviews (new), Success, Public Opinion (new), and Vicks	6.50	2.85
Review of Reviews (new), Success, Public Opinion (new), Cosmopolitan and Vicks	7.50	3.35
Review of Reviews (new), Success, Public Opinion (new), McClure's and Vicks	7.50	3.35
Success, Cosmopolitan, Pearson's and Vicks	3.50	2.10
Success, Cosmopolitan, McClure's and Vicks	3.50	2.35
Success, Cosmopolitan and Vicks	2.50	1.60
Success, McClure's and Vicks	2.50	1.85
Success and Vicks both one year	\$1.50	1.05

Either Pearson's Magazine or Woman's Home Companion may be substituted for any one periodical except Success in any club containing Success. If Review of Reviews is a renewal add \$1.25 to the club price. A new subscription to Public Opinion (the best \$2.50 weekly paper published) or Current Literature may be substituted in place of Review of Reviews in any club. Leslie's may be substituted for McClure's in any club. * * * Current Literature, regular price \$3.00 per year may be substituted for any periodical in any club containing three or more periodicals, and not containing Success, by adding only 50 cents to the club price. Agents wanted. Send all orders and make all remittances payable to

VICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, Triangle Building, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Dansville, N. Y., office of Vick's Magazine is at 115 Main St., and all papers are mailed from there. Address all correspondence to our Rochester office.

OUR MYSTIC LIBRARY of the Lost Art is a wonderful collection of rare and valuable books, such as the 6 & 7 Books of Moses, Long Lost Friend, and many others. 40 cts. brings a sample and our large catalogue by mail postpaid. Address, P. & M. Agency, 309 Elm St., Palmyra, Pa.

MYSTIC ORACLE tells your own fortune, dreams, all about charms, moles, marks, sores, or other signs on the person. The most complete work ever published, 10 cts. Large catalog free. Address, P. & M. Agency, 309 Elm St., Palmyra, Pa.

YOU CAN PLAY Chord and Accompaniment on a Piano or Organ without learning. Send 25c stamps or silver for Chord Chart. Cells for \$1.50. Agents wanted. Western Music Co., 917 Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

SEEDLESS Send 4c. in stamps for information and useful calendar. **ROLLMAN CHERRY** MFG. CO., 167 Penn Ave., Mt. Joy, Pa.

Certain Catarrh Cure, Athens, Ga. \$1. Ex. Pd.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and \$1.00 at Druggists.

SHOES
Ladies' or Men's. And we trust you'll like these. Send 4c. Postage for our four-ticket book and full instructions. **LOVERING SHOE MFG. CO., 1020 Pioneer Press Bldg., Dept. V. St. Paul, Minn.**

This beautiful Turquoise or Lovers' Engraved Ring, never worn may be substituted for any periodical in any club containing three or more periodicals, and not containing Success, by adding only 50 cents to the club price. Agents wanted. Send all orders and make all remittances payable to

FREE Initial engraved and a premium absolutely FREE. Send 10 cts. to help pay postage. Catalogue free. The Shell Novelty Co., Dept. 99, 194 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH for acceptable ideas. State if patented. **THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.**

MORPHINE LAUDANUM, and all DRUG HABITS ONLY PERFECT PAINLESS. HOME CURE KNOWN. TRIAL SAMPLE FREE. ST. JAMES SOCIETY, 1151 Broadway, NEW YORK

Parents Are you anxious about your boy? If you place my book for young men in his hands he will learn the way to a healthful, pure life by avoiding the quicksands of youth and living right. All conditions of mind and body fully explained. Strictly scientific, but written in plain language. 392 large pages. Cloth binding. Price postpaid \$2.50. Return it and get your money back if not more than satisfied. **Melville C. Keith, M.D., Belleville, Ohio.**

FREE TO INVALIDS
Send us the names of 10 invalids and 15 cents and we will send you the Household Realm one full year, together with a free present worth \$1.00. The Household Realm is a large, handsome illustrated home magazine, devoted to all that uplifts and beautifies the home. Regular subscription price is \$1.00. Each invalid whose name you send will receive a present worth one dollar.

The HOUSEHOLD REALM, Chicago, Ill.

MAGIC DIP Needle for locating Gold, Silver, and Hidden Treasures. Circulars and testimonials free. Address, P. & M. Agency, 309 Elm St., Palmyra, Pa.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
Send us their addresses with 10 cts. for 3 trial numbers of our great magazine, and receive useful pamphlet free. Address, Woman's Work, Athens, Ga.

Mrs. Partingtons Grab Bag. The funniest book on earth, 10 cts. P. & M. Agency, 309 Elm St., Palmyra, Pa.

USEFUL PAMPHLET FREE.
Send addresses of 10 married ladies with 10 cents for 3 trial numbers of our great magazine. Address, WOMAN'S WORK, Athens, Ga.



AT BED TIME I TAKE A PLEASANT HERB DRINK
The next morning I feel bright and new and my complexion is better.

My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is made from herbs, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called

Lane's Medicine.

All druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c. a package. If you cannot get it, send your address for a free sample. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Address

ORATOR F. WOODWARD, LeRoy, New York.

\$10,000 To Be Given Away
Are You Interested in Queen Victoria's Greatest Dominion?



If so, send your guess and subscription to

The Clifton Monthly and receive a certificate which will entitle you to participate in the distribution of \$10,000.00 to be distributed in 1000 Cash Prizes among those making the nearest guess or estimate of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as shown by the official census of 1901, which will be taken April 1.

OUR OFFER: UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE every one who sends us 25c. for one year's subscription to THE CLIFTON MONTHLY will be entitled to one guess. Present subscribers may take advantage of this offer and their subscription will be extended one year from date of expiration. No advance is made in the price of our paper; you get the guess absolutely free.

YOUR GUESS When you send in your subscription you make your guess. Be sure and write your name, address and guess as plainly as possible. As soon as we receive your subscription we will send you a certificate containing your guess, which will entitle you to any prize that you may draw. Every subscriber will receive as many certificates and have as many guesses as he sends subscriptions to THE CLIFTON MONTHLY. If you want more than one guess get your friends and neighbors to subscribe. They will also be entitled to one guess.

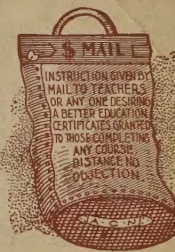
PRIZES TO BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the nearest correct guess	\$5,000.00
To the 2nd	2,000.00
To the 3rd	700.00
To the 4th	300.00
To the 5th	100.00
To the 6th	50.00
To the next 12 nearest correct guesses, \$10.00 each amounting to	120.00
To the next 42 nearest correct guesses, \$5.00 each amounting to	210.00
To the next 100 nearest correct guesses, \$3.00 each amounting to	300.00
To the next 380 nearest correct guesses, \$2.00 amounting to	760.00
To the next 460 nearest correct guesses, \$1.00 amounting to	460.00
Total, 1,000 prizes, amounting to	\$10,000.00

REMEMBER THAT THE FIRST PRIZE IS \$5,000.00
THE CASH MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER. THE CLIFTON MONTHLY costs you only 25c. You get the guess ABSOLUTELY FREE.
Address your orders to **CLIFTON PUBLISHING CO., 430 Mechanics Square Waterville, Maine.**

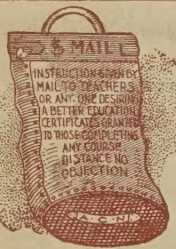
Are You Satisfied

With your present position? If not, send a postal card to the *American Correspondence Normal* DANSVILLE, N. Y., for their Catalogue descriptive of COURSES BY MAIL which, if you pursue, will enable you to secure a position that will add from 25 to 50 per cent. to your salary.



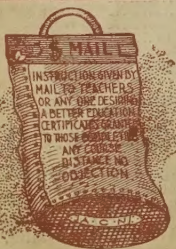
We Prepare Teachers for Better Positions.

Time and Money Saved by Pursuing a Course by Mail.



We Prepare Students for Examination.

Cost of a Course With Us Only Five cents a Day.



DO YOU WISH?

- ☛ TO PREPARE FOR EXAMINATION?
- ☛ TO PREPARE FOR TEACHING?
- ☛ TO SECURE A HIGHER GRADE CERTIFICATE?
- ☛ TO SECURE A BETTER SALARY?
- ☛ TO SECURE A BETTER GENERAL EDUCATION?

If so, enroll for the Normal or Advanced Normal Course

OUR PLAN OF STUDY APPEALS ESPECIALLY

- To **The Pupil** preparing or expecting to teach and who, on account of time and expense involved, cannot take a long course at a Normal or Training School.
- To **The Young Teacher** who is not as fully prepared for his work as he should be, and has only the time left him out of school hours to study.
- To **The Teacher**, no matter how long he has been at the work, who is prevented from having a better school and larger salary by lack of proper training, and who is compelled by circumstances to keep at his work while securing that training.
- To **Any Teacher** who feels the need of a thorough review in certain studies and needs a systematic method of going at it.
- To **Any One** who desires to perfect himself in the various branches named, and who has only a few hours a week outside of other work to devote to study.

What Some of Our Students Say:

Students Are Prepared for Examination.
I have taken the teachers' examination and got through very nicely. Thanks to the American Correspondence Normal. It has been of great benefit to me.
VILETTA HOWARD, Cornellsville, Pa.
By taking the Normal Course, I have been so much benefited that I was enabled to pass the State Uniform Examination.
F. J. MATTHEWS, Waukunah, Fla.

As Good as a Term at School.
More benefit may be derived from the study of the Normal Courses than by going to school for the same length of time, and at a smaller expense.
G. G. WHITE, Tilton, Texas.
Everything is as represented. I have learned more in the twelve weeks, than I ever learned before in one term of school.
J. DOERHOFF, St. Elizabeth, Mo.

Employment for Spare Moments.
Almost any teacher can take the course while engaged in teaching and thus employ their spare moments which otherwise might be wasted.
MINNIE BIGLER, Irwin, Iowa.

Best Methods on Teaching.
The Letters on Methods themselves are worth the price of the entire course.
MARTHA ERSLAND, Cambridge, Iowa.
The Methods on Teaching the different branches are excellent, in fact the whole course is all that could be desired.
J. B. PAYTON, Kentucky, W. Va.

A Splendid Review.
The Course is of utmost importance. It has given me a good "brushing up," which was just the thing I needed.
CHARLES M. DOCKEY, Pillow, Pa.
The Course furnishes a splendid review and the benefits derived are many.
W. L. CASH, Dulaney, Ky.

Teachers Secure Better Certificates.
I have attended local Normals but none that gave as much as the Normal Course. It has aided me in getting a certificate for the ensuing year.
MAUDE ROBINSON, Leisnering, Pa.

WE OFFER CHOICE OF SEVERAL COURSES.

But For the Average Teacher our Normal and Advanced Normal Courses are best suited. They each cover a period of 26 weeks, divided into two terms of 13 weeks each. They cover the following topics:

NORMAL COURSE.—Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Physiology, Civil Government, Theory and Practice.

ADVANCED NORMAL COURSE.—Algebra, Physical Geography, Geometry, Botany, Physics, Rhetoric, Literature, Psychology, Theory and Practice.

If desired, an interchange of subjects from one Course to the other may be made, but in doing this the time devoted to the different subjects must be taken into account.

OTHER COURSES

Students, Drawing, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, and special Courses in all of the subjects listed in the Normal and Advanced Normal Courses.

RATES OF TUITION.

The rates of tuition for a 26 weeks' NORMAL or ADVANCED NORMAL COURSE is \$10.00, payable in installments; but anyone sending us the names of six persons interested in improving their education, and agreeing to recommend our work if as represented, we will enroll for \$8.00, payable as follows: \$1.00 with application, \$2.00 in one month, \$2.00 in two months, \$1.00 in three months, \$1.00 in four months, and \$1.00 in five months from date of application; or send us \$7.00 with application as full payment. * * The rates of tuition for a half-term of the NORMAL or ADVANCED NORMAL, or for the STUDENTS, DRAWING, or PENMANSHIP COURSE is \$6.00; but anyone complying with the above conditions will be enrolled for \$5.00, payable \$1.00 with application, \$2.00 in one month, and \$2.00 in two months from date of application. Cash with application rate \$4.50.

DO NOT DELAY. We have a class beginning each Monday of the year.

American Correspondence Normal * Box V. * Dansville, N. Y.

Send for Catalogue.

Better Certificates Procured by Pursuing a Course by Mail.



We give Best Methods on Teaching.

Cost of a Course at School 50 cents to One dollar a Day.

